

# Old Court House, Wollongong



## Conservation Management Plan 2021

**Title page photos:**

Top left – Wollongong Court House and Gaol, c1860

Top right – Wollongong Custom House, c1890

Middle left – Wollongong Drill Hall, 34<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 1960

Middle Right – Naval Cadets, late 1980s

Bottom – Old Court House Community and Heritage Centre, 2019

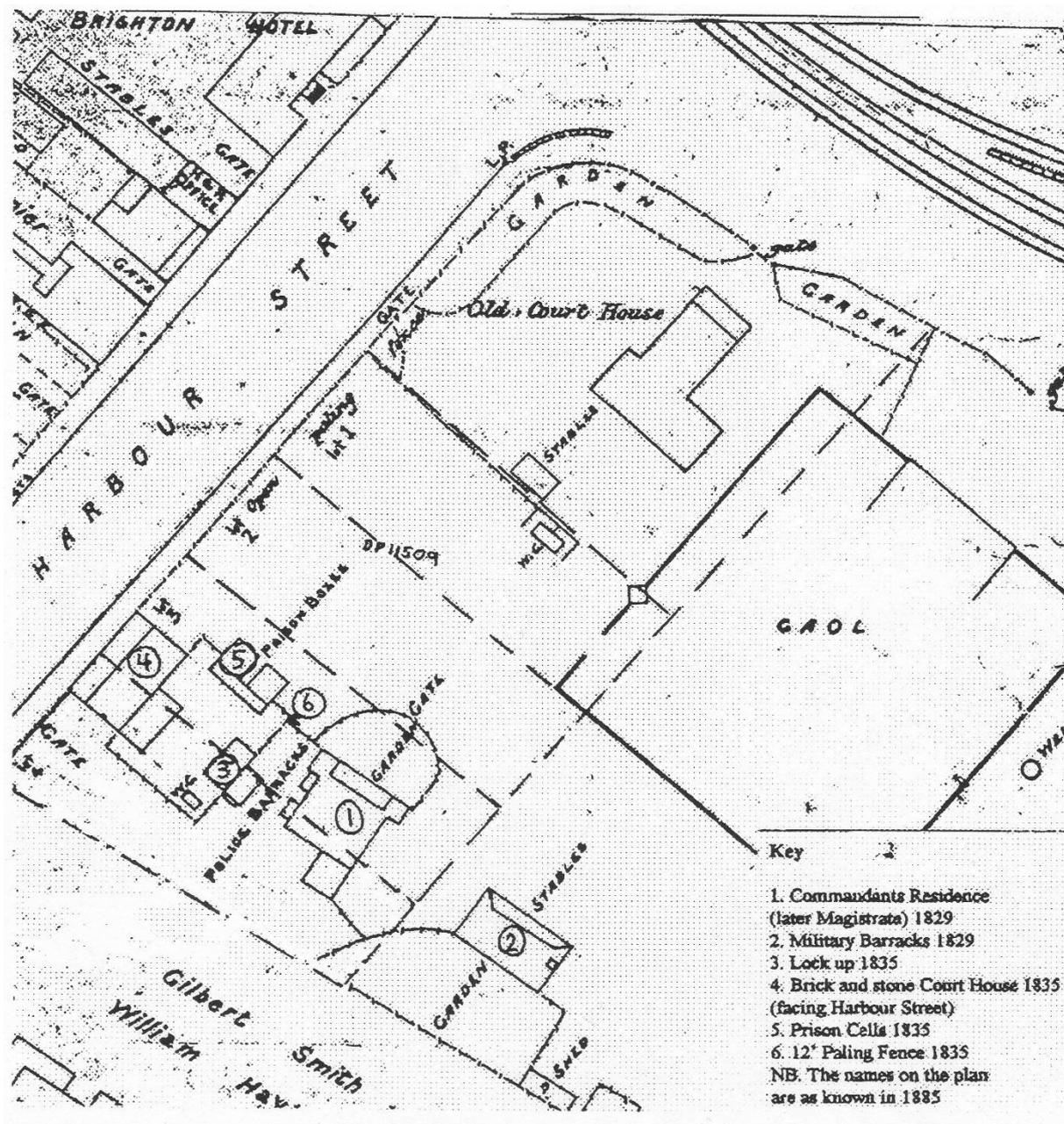


Figure 1. Extract from the 1887 Survey Map showing the buildings that were located on the Government Reserve on Harbour Street in 1885. The corner section including the Old Court House are all that remain.

This Conservation Management Plan was prepared for the Old Court House Management Committee Inc. by Harry Anneveld in association with Committee members Meredith Hutton (Heritage Officer), Ben Meek OAM and Peter Costigan (Chair).



## Contents

<b>Section</b>	<b>page</b>
1 Introduction	4
2 History of Changes	7
- Background	7
- Court House	8
- Custom House	10
- Drill Hall	11
- Naval Cadets	14
- History at a Glance	16
3 Changes to the Components of the Site	17
4 Restoration 1999 - 2002	24
5 Post Restoration Maintenance and Changes	31
6 Table of Construction, Additions, Alterations and Maintenance	34
7 Old Court House Heritage Management Policy	40
8 Old Court House Strategies for Policy Achievement	40
9 Burra Charter	42
10 Bibliography	48



## 1. Introduction

The Conservation Plan was prepared as part of the Objectives of the Old Court House Management Committee under its Constitution. The Constitution provides for, among other items, the following:

*The objects of the association shall be to control and manage the Old Court House at the south east corner of Harbour Street and Cliff Road Wollongong owned by the Council and for that purpose to:*

- (a) *conserve the structural integrity and character of the Building*
- (b) *promote the heritage significance of the Building*
- (c) *enhance the Building and the Property through appropriate development*
- (d) *develop the building as an educational resource within the community*

The Precinct, consisting of the remaining portion of the former Government Reserve, the 1858-66 former Court House and 1939 additions, the 1880s former Weatherboard Custom House, the 1890 Privy and the Ships Magazine, is listed on the following Heritage Registers:

- Register of the National Estate (Non-Statutory archive) Place ID 14333; Place File No.1/11/092/0031; Registered 11/08/1987 (under the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003);
- NSW Heritage Register as part of the Wollongong Harbour State Heritage Precinct (SHR 01823) Database No. 700003 (under the NSW Heritage Act 1977);
- Wollongong City Council Local Environmental Plan 2009 (under Schedule 5 of the Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979); and
- National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) List No. R5951 (under the National Trust (New South Wales) Act 1990).

The Statements of Significance include the following:

### Register of National Estate

*This former courthouse is significant because:*

- 1) *It is the only extant evidence of the original administrative, legal and military hub of Wollongong;*
- 2) *It provides evidence of popular perceptions of and use of Wollongong Harbour before coal loading;*
- 3) *It is the oldest civic building in Wollongong;*
- 4) *It is one of the earliest court houses designed and built by the newly reorganised Colonial architect's office after self-government in 1856 and its design is repeated in other district court houses;*
- 5) *In its original form it is an architectural example of the Australian Colonial courthouse of the early Victorian period;*
- 6) *It reflects the history of the surrounding part of Wollongong since 1833.*

### New South Wales Heritage Register

*The site of Old Wollongong Court house and former Customs House are of significance for Wollongong area for historical, scientific, and reasons of rarity. The site has the potential to contain further information on the development of Wollongong and the Illawarra from the earliest period of European settlement, and on the history of government's administrative and punitive functions. The Old Courthouse is one of the earliest designed and built by the newly reorganised Colonial Architect's office after self government in 1856. Its design is representative of Colonial Architect's office and is repeated in other district court houses.*

### National Trust Register

*The building is a rare remnant of the early years of the development of Wollongong. It is still externally very much intact apart from the 1939 addition which has attempted to sympathise with the pleasing simple design of this colonial Georgian building.*

### Heritage Criteria

The heritage criteria used to assess significance can be summarised as follows:

- The historical significance of the site and the items on the site;
- The potential for research from a variety of perspectives;
- The rarity of the whole or parts of the site and its items;
- The site or the items on the site are representative of the era, locality, etc;



- The integrity of the site and the items on the site.

The Heritage Criteria, which formed part of the assessment of the Old Court House, more than justify its significance and inclusion on the four Registers.

During 1919-20 the gaol, first court house, police station, etc were demolished by the New South Wales government in rezoning and preparation for a residential subdivision. The homes built on the blocks were built using materials from the old gaol and retained their integrity until the 1980s. As each home was demolished for redevelopment, archaeological digs were undertaken of the site to record and preserve artifacts found during the dig.

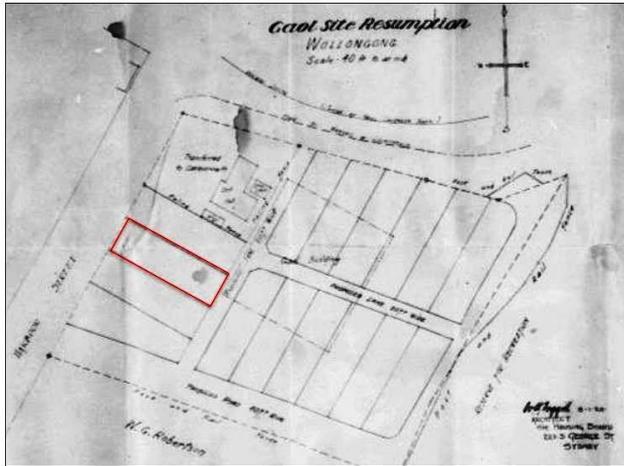


Figure 2. Subdivision Plan of 1920 showing the subdivided area and the corner part being the remaining part of the Government Reserve. Note the area marked in red – the site of the first Court House.

The site is the only remaining section of the Government Reserve (refer Figure 1). The buildings and structures it included were part of government administration when the Town of Wollongong was centred on the harbour.

Whilst the main building, out buildings and items on the site have been subject to additions and alterations since 1858, it recognises its adaptiveness in meeting the changing needs of its history. The restoration and maintenance since its acquisition by Wollongong City Council has recognised and retained these differences in style and construction to remain true to its history and heritage.

Adaptive re-use of the site and buildings and conservation planning, to date, have seen the inclusion of modern facilities and fixtures to meet the requirements of a Community Centre. In doing so the integrity of the parts that represent specific eras or origins have been respected and maintained.

During the 1999-2000 restoration of the Old Court House, out buildings and site an archaeological dig was undertaken as parts of the site were disturbed. Prior to the repainting of the exterior and interior of the building and out buildings investigations were undertaken of earlier paint colours and wall coverings. Paint colours for the exterior and interior were recommended to resemble, as closely as possible, the original colour schemes according to its history and approved by Wollongong City Council and the New South Wales Heritage Office. Earlier paint colours and wall coverings were preserved and labelled for historical and educational purposes. These principles should continue into the future.

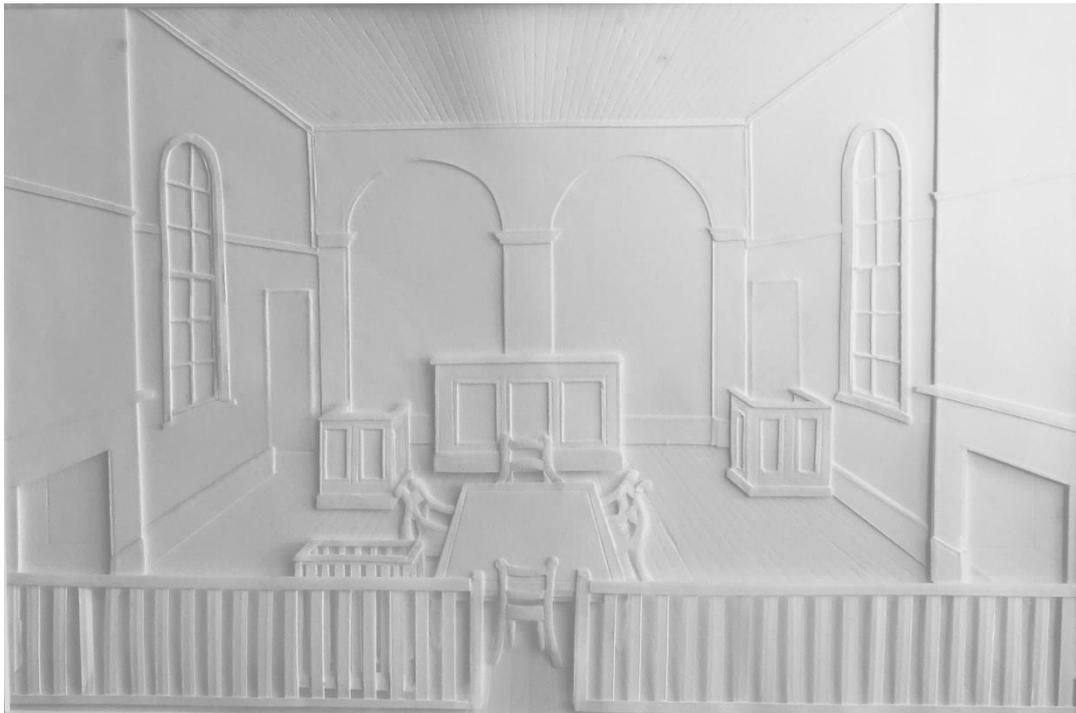
The heritage significance of the Old Court House is unique in that its history, ownership and the services it provided and provides to the Community cover all three levels of government. The buildings and structures on the site reflect this. It saw the early colonial times, federation and the move of customs and other functions to federal government control and the establishment and development of local government.



The Objectives of this Conservation Plan include:

- To outline the history of the site and the various uses of the buildings and site.
- To detail the additions, maintenance, restorative and conservation work undertaken on the site and buildings;
- To recognise the changes in which the site and buildings were used during its history as part of its heritage;
- To conserve the Old Court House and the Site consistent with its history and significance;
- To outline a relevant maintenance strategy for the long term conservation of the site and buildings.

The above objectives, together with the principles of the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter should form the basis of any future maintenance, restoration or alterations.



*Figure 3. Artist impression of Court interior by Helen Moon using the paper toll technique*

## 2. History of Change

### Background

The Wodi Wodi were the Aboriginal custodians of the Illawarra who spoke a variant of the Dharawal language. Dharawal speakers lived and live in the country from Botany Bay and Campbelltown in the north through the Nepean, Wollondilly, Georges, and Cataract water catchments, west to Moss Vale (Illillawatta) and south to the Shoalhaven River and Jervis Bay.

Wollongong started as a Private Town on the land grant of Charles Throsby Smith. The area was originally brought to white settlers' attention through aborigines showing the uncle of Charles Throsby Smith the way down "Bulli Pass" to find better grazing land for his cattle. It was also known by early timber getters who sought cedar for the Sydney market. These cedar getters loaded their cedar onto ships at the inlet near Brighton Beach, later to become Wollongong Harbour.

The Town was first surveyed in 1831 including a **Government Reserve** to replace the temporary accommodation for the military, who formed law and order, and the convicts (refer Figure 4).



Figure 4. Water colour by Lady Sherbrooke of the Convict Stockade in the Illawarra

From very basic beginnings the town soon expanded with the building of the first Court House, Police Barracks, Lockup and Commandant's Residence on the Government Reserve in 1834-5 (refer Figure 1). The Harbour underwent the first of several expansions to become the third largest port in New South Wales. The population also grew as industry, expanding from its original rural to include coal mining, smelting, retail, services, etc. The **first Court House** was soon too small and suffered from a lack of maintenance. It survived from 1835 to 1857, just 22 years. After considerable agitation from magistrates and the community it was eventually replaced. After extensive debate as to its design, size and facilities, in 1857-8 (refer Figure 5) it was decided and built over a period of 8 months.

And here starts the story, adaptation, survival and heritage of the oldest civic building in Wollongong.....



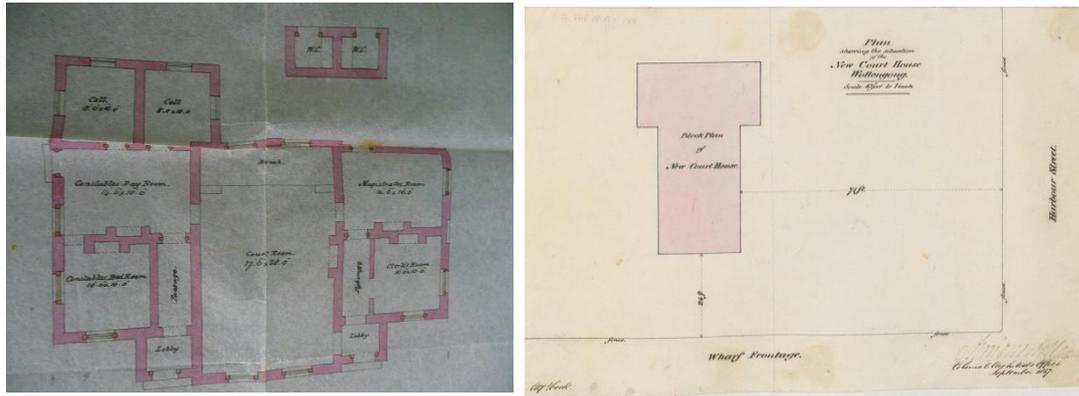


Figure 5. Colonial Architect plans – Original plan and elevations on the left and final, site plan only on the right

The **1858 Court House** was ‘opened’ without ceremony by holding its first session on 1 February 1858. The Illawarra Mercury did, however give some recognition in its report of its opening.

#### OPENING OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE, WOLLONGONG

*The Bench of Magistrates sat in the new Court House Wollongong, for the despatch of business on Monday last. No ceremony marked the occasion from the ordinary sittings. A brief description of the appearance and arrangements of the building, inside and out, may not be uninteresting to our readers. The Court Room itself is a spacious one, being 33 feet long by 20 feet wide. At the further end on a platform, elevated one foot from the floor, is the Bench, the front being of plain cedar panels surrounded with neat beading and about 3 feet 6 inches high. On the right hand side and immediately outside of the Bench is the witness box, also raised to the same level as the Bench and on the left hand side, against the wall and a few feet from the Bench, is the Reporter's desk. Both of these boxes are panelled in the same style as the Bench, the panelling being varnished in all cases. Immediately below the Bench, a large table is placed, at which the Clerk of the Court and the legal gentlemen sit. At about 13 feet from the front of the Bench, a railing about 4 1/2 feet in height crosses the room, outside this space allotted for the public. There is an opening in the centre of this railing, giving access to the floor of the Court, at the right hand side of which a prisoner's dock will be erected, of about 3 1/2 feet long and 2 1/2 feet deep; the dock will be of open railing. Both inside and outside of this railing comfortable seats have been placed for the accommodation of suitors, witnesses and other persons in attendance on the Court.*

*In the centre of the side walls of the Court Room, two fire-places have been built with chimneys running up, mainly for the purpose of strengthening the wall. The otherwise blank appearance of the wall at the back of the Bench has been relieved by making two semi-circle arches reaching to the ceiling, each of about 8 feet in width; the space between which is occupied by a pillar surmounted by a neat cornice; on the outside of these arches, two small pillars appear capped in a similar manner to the larger one.*

*Light is given to the Court Room by two large and wide windows, with semi-circular tops, on each side and two smaller ones on each side of the entrance from the portico at the front. It is intended to erect a screen immediately opposite and inside of the front entrance for the purpose of breaking the current of air; this screen will be 9 feet high and 6 feet 3 inches long and will be made of panelled cedar. Ventilation is secured by an aperture in the centre of the ceiling and by the windows lifting up from the bottom or lowering down from the top.*

*The Magistrates have a comfortable room at the back of the Court Room, with an entrance through a small lobby, which has a door onto the right hand side of the Bench. On the left hand side of the Bench is another door opening into a similar lobby from which access is obtained to a room devoted to the use of the Clerk of the Court which will be fitted with presses, &c. for the keeping of public documents, this room is also entered by a door from the back. In both these rooms are fire-places and they are each 14 feet by 12 and 11 feet high.*

*The appearance of the building from the outside is very neat, if not imposing. The front is to be approached through folding gates, each wing of which will be 3 feet wide, from which a gravel path will be made to the building. The front of the building itself displays considerable taste in its design and care to its architecture. Across the entire front, 20 feet, extends a portico 6 feet deep. This is formed by 3 semi-circular arches, or about 6 feet span each, supported by 2 square stone pillars; at the top of each is a very tasteful capping. The building presents its gable to the front and this gable, from the top of the portico to the roof, is a pediment of plain stonework around the outside of which runs a deep cornice of stone. Inside of this presents a bare appearance, which would be greatly relieved by placing a coat of arms or some such device in the centre; at present the painter has endeavoured to fill the blank by*



painting a few circles in the centre of it. The whole of the outside, with the exception of the front, has been stuccoed and coloured. The front has been painted a stone colour.

There are three chimneys, one on each side and one at the back, each of which is surmounted by a cornice of a very pretty design and appearance. There are no out-buildings as yet to the Court, but it is intended, we believe, to erect the necessary ones for the comfort and convenience of parties attending the court.

Altogether, we think we are correct in saying that this structure will be found equal to the wants of the district for some time to come, even if District Courts should be held here, as it is expected and hoped, will be the case before long. We are aware that the greatest care has been bestowed on the erection of the building; by and under the direction of Mr Stoddart, the contractor, Mr Dawson, the Colonial Architect, has frequently inspected the work during its progress with the utmost attention, with the desire to make the building creditable in appearance as well as adapted to the purposes for which it was intended." Illawarra Mercury, Thursday 4 February 1858, page 2



Figure 6. Left      Earliest picture of Court House (watercolour by HG Lloyd dated 26 Dec. 1857)  
Right      Earliest photograph of the Court House circa 1860 (note Wollongong Gaol on left)



Figure 7. "Judgement Day", Painting by John Cornwell of Wollongong's Second Court House (undated)

The court house was constructed on a frugal basis as the volume of construction work being undertaken across the colony was prolific. Not only was this for the purpose of government infrastructure but also transport, namely railways.

To this end the building appears stone, however only the foundations, portico, capping on the rear gable, external window sills, door thresholds and slabs in front of the fireplaces are of stone. The remainder is brick which was rendered. Floors and framing were of hardwood. Doors, architraves and skirtings were of cedar. The roof is assumed to have been corrugated iron, consistent with many other government buildings of that era. It is assumed that a privy was built at the same time or very shortly after, as reference is made



to repairs to privy closures in 1865. It is assumed that this was replaced by the 1890 privy still located behind the court house.

The Court layout as described was soon found to be in need of alteration to include room for a jury in the court room. No description was found of what form this took; however, it would have been a little cramped in the area of the court.

Later a request was made for a partition between the court room and the front doors to reduce noise from the coal railway in front of the picket fence of the court house. No evidence has been found that this was ever built.

A substantial change was requested in 1866 for **accommodation for witnesses** to enable them to wait under cover until called to give evidence (refer Figure 8). This addition saw a loss of architectural symmetry.

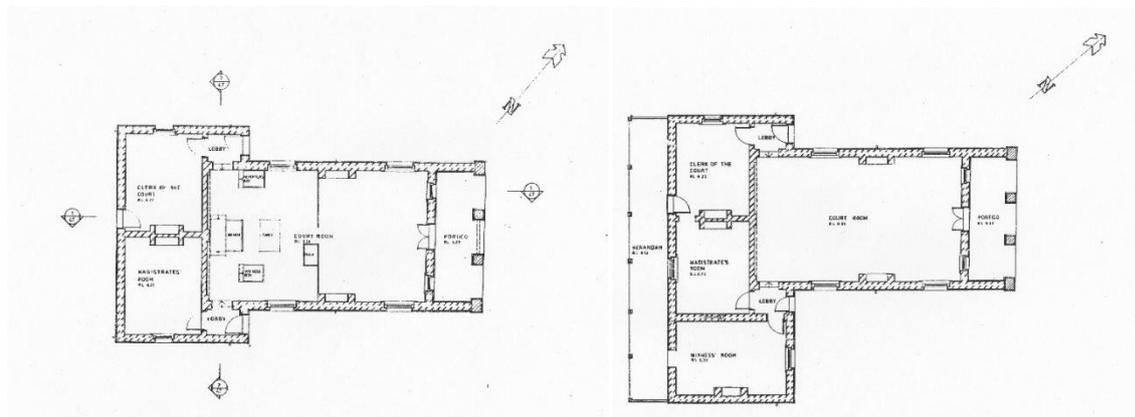


Figure 8. 1858 Court House as built on the left and addition of Witness Room on the right

Other than maintenance undertaken from time to time no other changes were made until 1885 when the third Court House was opened on Market Street.

There had been considerable agitation before 1885 regarding the need for a **Custom House** to replace the small weatherboard structure on Brighton Beach (refer Figure 9). It did not take long for the old court house to become the Custom House.

The Custom House, and customs function were the responsibility of the New South Wales government, was based at Wollongong Harbour. By the time it moved to the former Court House Wollongong Harbour was the third largest port in New South Wales with over 1 million tons of coal being transported by two railways from the Mt Keira and Mt Pleasant mines to the port before being loaded and shipped out.

In 1901, with the agreement between the States, a Federal Government was formed which under its Constitution took responsibility for Customs. This saw responsibility moved from New South Wales to Federal control including ownership of the site and buildings.

The Customs function remained at Wollongong until expansion of Wollongong Harbour was rejected and the establishment of Port Kembla Harbour saw it moved to Port Kembla. A customs presence was maintained at Wollongong under the Pilot's position.

Changes to buildings etc during the Custom House era is outlined below.





Figure 9. Extract from 1891 map of the Town of Wollongong subtitled the Land District of Wollongong. Note "Custom House" in centre

The **former Weatherboard Custom House** was moved across the road to adjacent to the new Custom House in about 1887 and the chimney was rebuilt. Later during this structure's use as a bond store a raised timber walkway and lean to roof were built between the weatherboard bond store and the Custom House to facilitate weatherproof access to and from each building. Evidence of this was found on a plan that was prepared for alterations to fittings in the building to enable the changeover from Custom House to **Drill Hall** for the 4th Garrison Artillery (refer Figure 11).

In addition to the 5 water tanks and the removal of the "lean to roof over", "lean to roof and wood flooring" and the "old porch and vines" reference is also made to "remove partitions in hall and re-arrange gas" (refer Figure 11). The water tanks shown in the 1905 plan have long since been removed.

Note is also made of the **opening** between the Non-Commissioned Officer's (NCO) Room and the Officers Room (refer Figure 8, right hand plan, and Figure 11). No reference has been found of this opening being made or requested.

It will also be noticed that during the Custom House era the former **open verandah** was closed in and access was provided to the veranda and a "**small room**". Unconfirmed reports have been found that the Preventive Officer of Customs had used part of the building as a residence. The closed in veranda, small room, the opening between the two back rooms and the former Witness Room being set up as a kitchen tends to support this. It is likely that this occurred and after customs function had been moved to Port Kembla.

This changeover occurred as the Commonwealth was in the process of ceding ownership of the site and buildings back to the State of New South Wales. The Military was hiring premises in Gipps St Wollongong and advocated that it should be retained in Commonwealth ownership to enable it to be used as a Drill Hall by the 4<sup>th</sup> Garrison Artillery, who took over in 1904.





Figure 10. 4th Garrison Artillery posing after their Big Gun Competition outside the Drill Hall in 1905

During the Drill Hall era reference was made to a **small rifle range**. For safety's sake the rifle range would have included embankment high and wide enough to protect the public whilst firing was under way. No evidence has been found of the rifle range.

Other than maintenance from time to time the Drill Hall remained essentially unchanged until 1939 when the greatest change to the building was to be made.

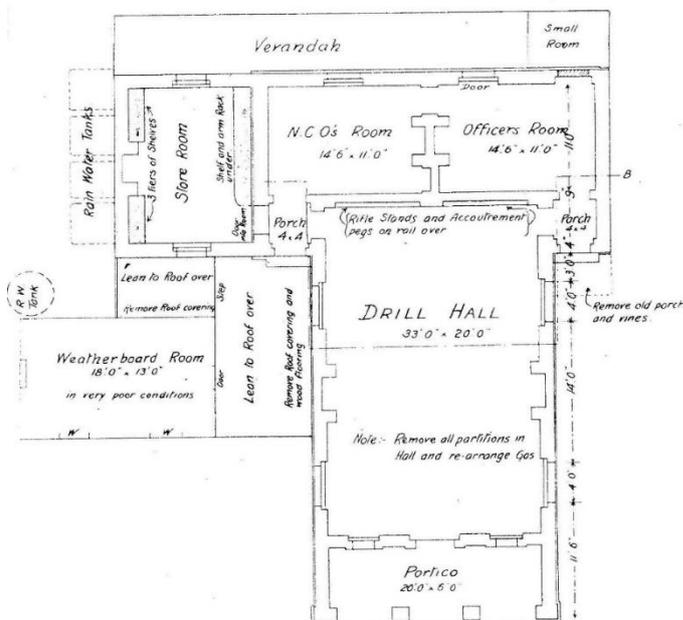


Figure 11. 1905 Plan showing existing fixtures and alterations to be made for the changeover to Drill Hall. Note - reference to "Remove lean to roof over and wood flooring"



In **1939 Drill Hall** plans were drawn up for a considerable enlargement in the form of four offices on the eastern side of the main building. This required the removal of the two large windows and the fireplace in the main hall and chimney, which mirrored the existing ones, prior to the building of the extensions. The doorway to the ‘porch’ and window impacted by these extensions was also bricked in (refer Figure 11). The main roof and that of the addition were of a very different design, being flat as opposed to the former pitched roofs. The specifications indicated the roofing was “iron”; it is assumed that it was corrugated iron, as this was in common use from the first half of the 1800s and therefore would have been used on the roof of the extension.

The former Weatherboard Custom House was also relocated to its present position in the south eastern corner of the site and again the chimney was re built on the new site (refer Figure 23).

**Security grills** appear to have been installed in the five windows of the 1939 extension after construction as the specifications of works made no reference to them. These grills were permanently installed in the masonry work. The need for installation of a security grill in the window of the southernmost room of the extension and heavy wire mesh above its ceiling becomes apparent as it was to the Armoury.

The security grills in the Officers Room window and above the adjacent exterior door are also of an older style and fixed into the masonry. The security grills on the two large windows on the western side of the old Court Room and the two smaller windows into the Portico and are of a different type and held in place by stainless steel bolts set into the external rendered window surrounds. Similarly, the small fixed pain window on the eastern wall of the verandah coach bolts into the timber frame. These latter six security grills were installed during the 1999-2002 restoration.

These six older style security grills do not feature in any photographs of the Court House, Custom House or the early Drill Hall eras. Photos of the Drill Hall during the 34<sup>th</sup> Battalion period from the 1950s also do not show signs of security grills on the western side of the building.

Whilst the photos in the copy of the 1987 ME & CM Jones Report are quite poor the Clerk of the Court window appears to have a grill, but the western windows of the former court room and portico do not show any signs of a grid.

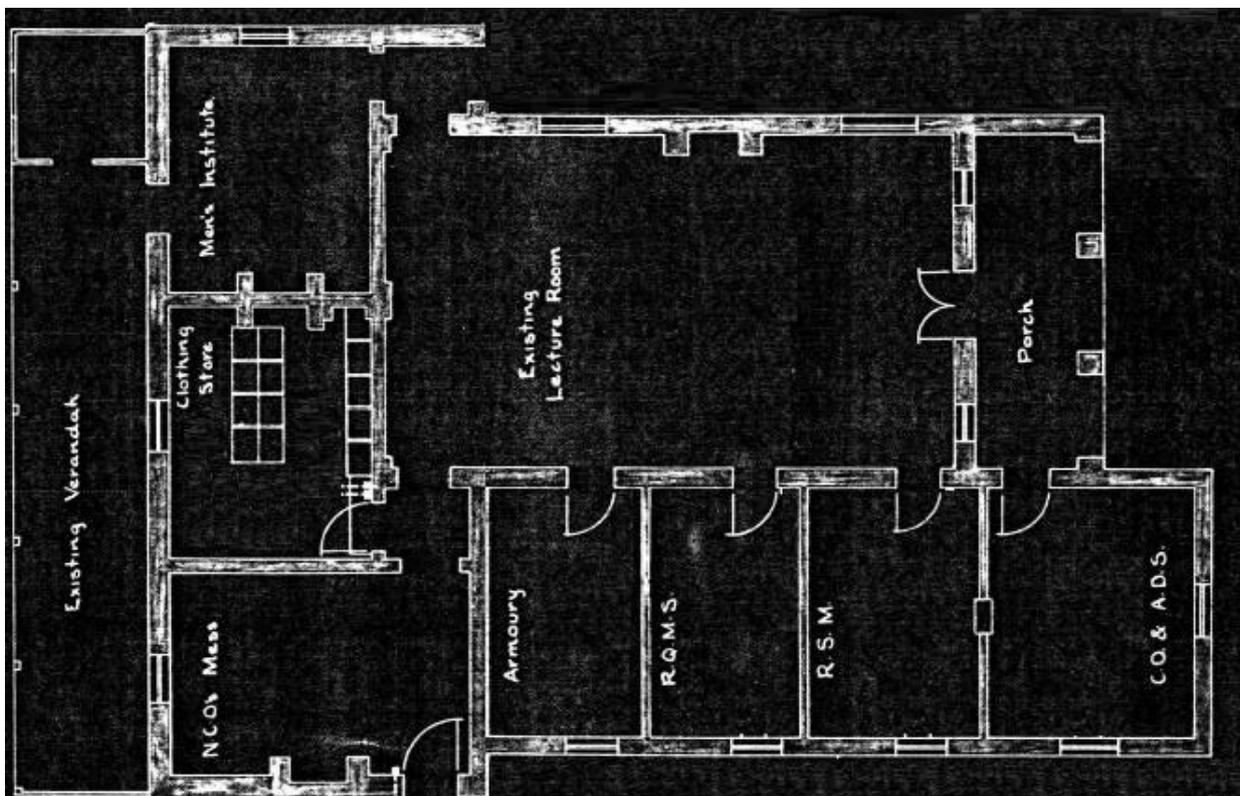


Figure 12. Plan showing the Drill Hall extensions of 1939 and the changes it generated to the former eastern wall, including fireplace and chimney, of the building that also necessitated the relocation of the weatherboard building.



Plans have been found showing similar extensions being proposed for the western side of the building, however these plans never came into effect.

The corrugated asbestos roofing on the former court house was installed after the 1939 extensions. It has remained in place to date. No evidence has been found of the asbestos roofing being specified or when it was installed, however, research has shown that the post war years saw a great increase in the installation of corrugated asbestos roofing.

Other than maintenance from time to time no further changes were made to the Drill Hall. After the 34<sup>th</sup> Battalion moved out the University of New South Wales Cadets took over use until 1976.

The **Naval Cadet** period commenced in 1976 when they moved from their facilities at Wollongong Harbour to the former Drill Hall. From as early as 1905 the Sea Cadets (under TS Beatty) had use of the Drill Hall from time to time for recruitment, classes, etc. (refer Figures 13 and 14)

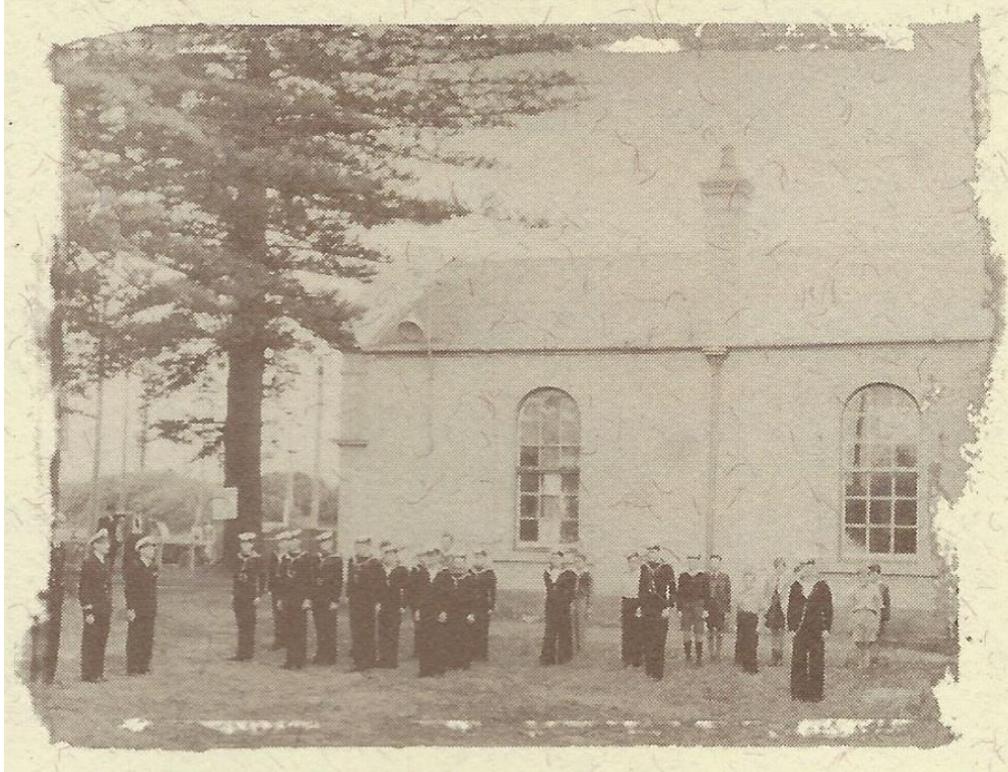
The Naval Cadets under Training Ship Beatty changed over to the Naval Cadets under TS Albatross.

Changes during the Naval Cadet era included the installation of a naval style flag pole in front of the building, a ship's gun on the opposite side of the front access path (refer Figure 15) and a ships container located beside the eastern side of the main building.

These items were removed at some time before the move to their new quarters on Lake Illawarra in Warrawong.



Figure 13. Cadet recruitment outside the Drill Hall circa 1905



*Figure 14. Early use of Drill Hall by the Sea Cadets under TS Beatty*



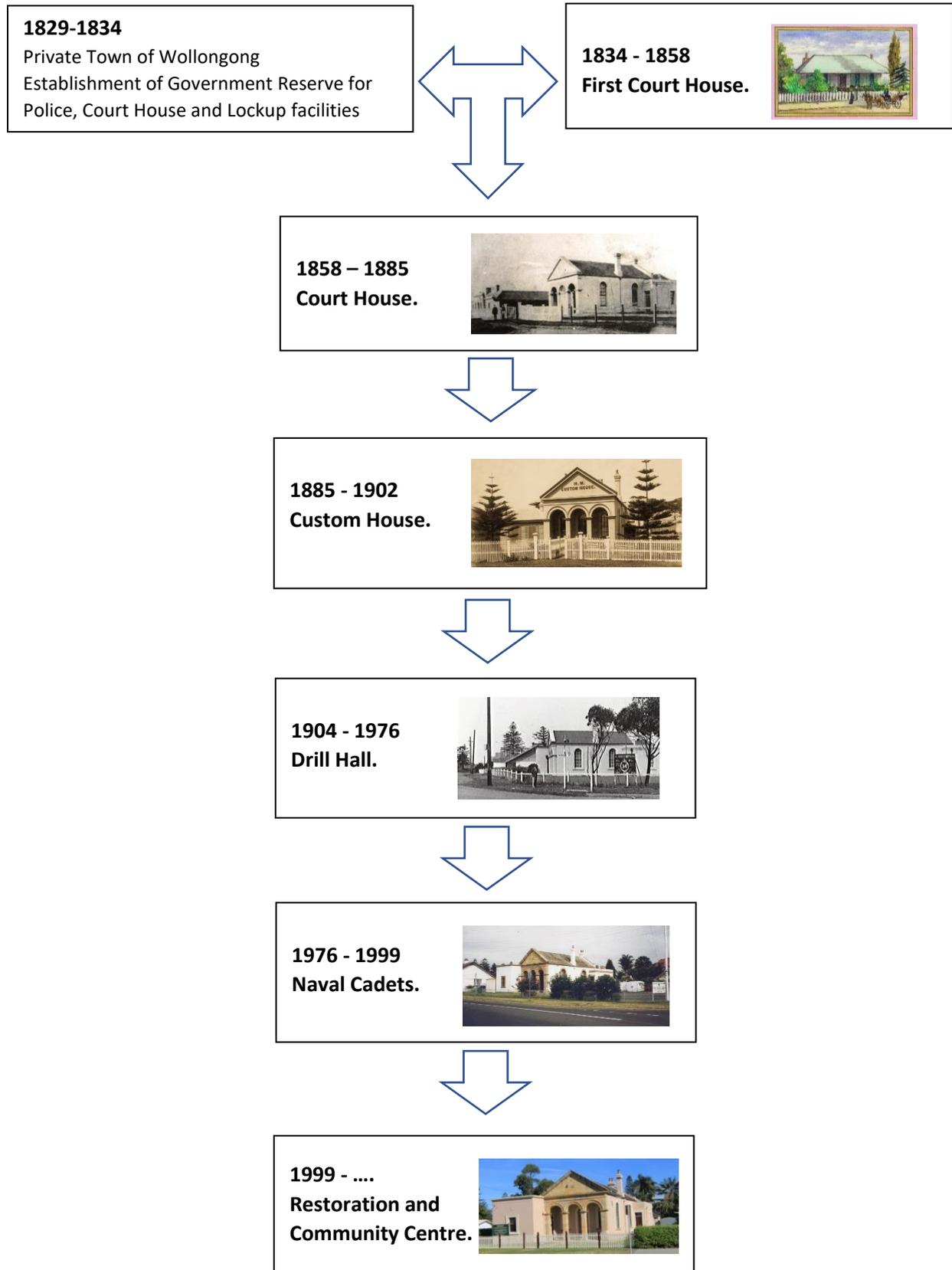
*Figure 15. Naval Cadet era under TS Albatross showing flag pole and ship's gun*

A Conservation Plan was commissioned by the Department of Administrative Services for T.S Albatross.

The report and advocacy by heritage minded members of the local community effectively set in train a process that would result in TS Albatross moving to a newly built premises on Lake Illawarra and the ceding of the site and buildings to Wollongong City Council ownership. It also saw the restoration of the site and buildings commencing in 1999.



## History at a Glance



### 3. Changes to Components of the Site 1858 to 1999

#### Original Court House Building

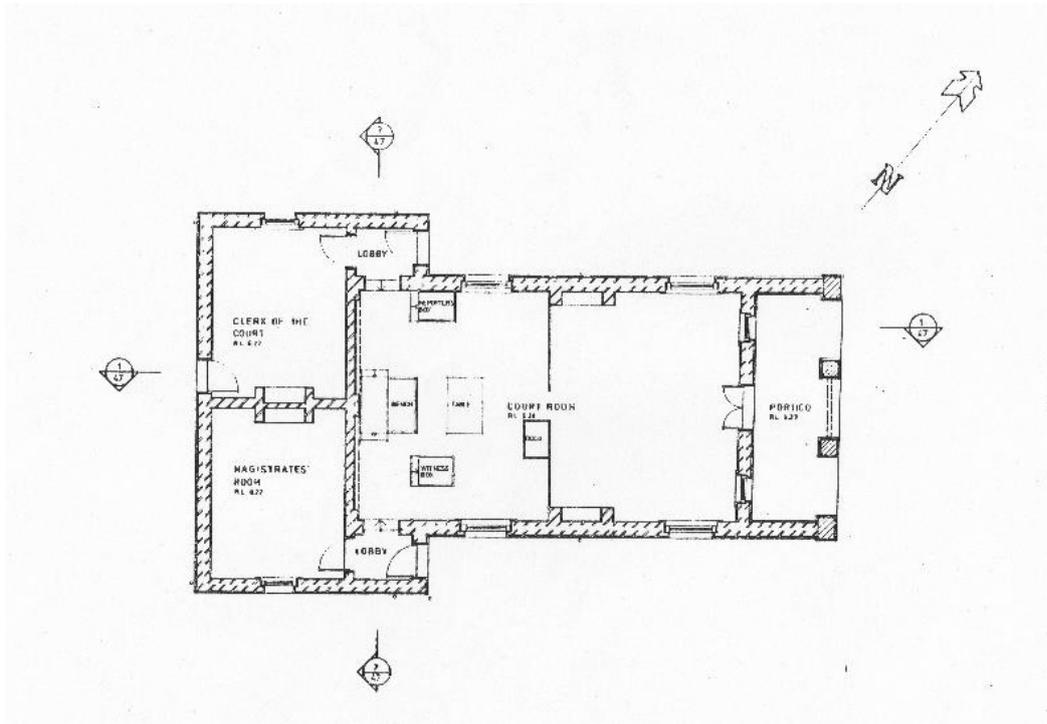


Figure 16. Original layout of Court House – 1858

**Clerk of the Court Room** is essentially the same in relation to layout and fire place.

Gas fittings and lines for lighting, which dated from the mid-1880s, have long since been removed when electricity became available.

Wall coverings have changed over the years. Exposed examples of wall papers are visible on southern wall, above picture the rail.

New items include electric lighting and power points.

**Magistrates Room** was returned to close to its 1858 state.

Window on eastern wall was bricked in with the building of the Witness Room in 1866.

**Exterior door in the Porch outside Magistrates Room** has changed in that the doorway to the outside immediately across from the Magistrates Room door was bricked up in 1939 as part of the building of the additions.

**Lobby outside Clerk of the Court Room** has essentially remained the same.

**Court Room** has changed in the following ways:

**Dais, Magistrate Desk, Dock, Witness Box, Court Reporter Box, Solicitors Table and 'Fence and Gate' between Court and public gallery** were removed when the changeover to Custom House occurred.

**Fireplace, stone slab, mantelpiece and chimney** on the eastern side of the Court Room were removed during the construction of the 1939 additions.

The **Centre Arch of the Portico** had a decorative insert above the plinths of the columns (refer Figure 17). This is also confirmed by filled in holes in the sandstone of the arch.





Figure 17. Extract from 1860s photograph of 1858 Court House showing Wrought Iron inset in centre arch.

### 1866 Addition to Court House

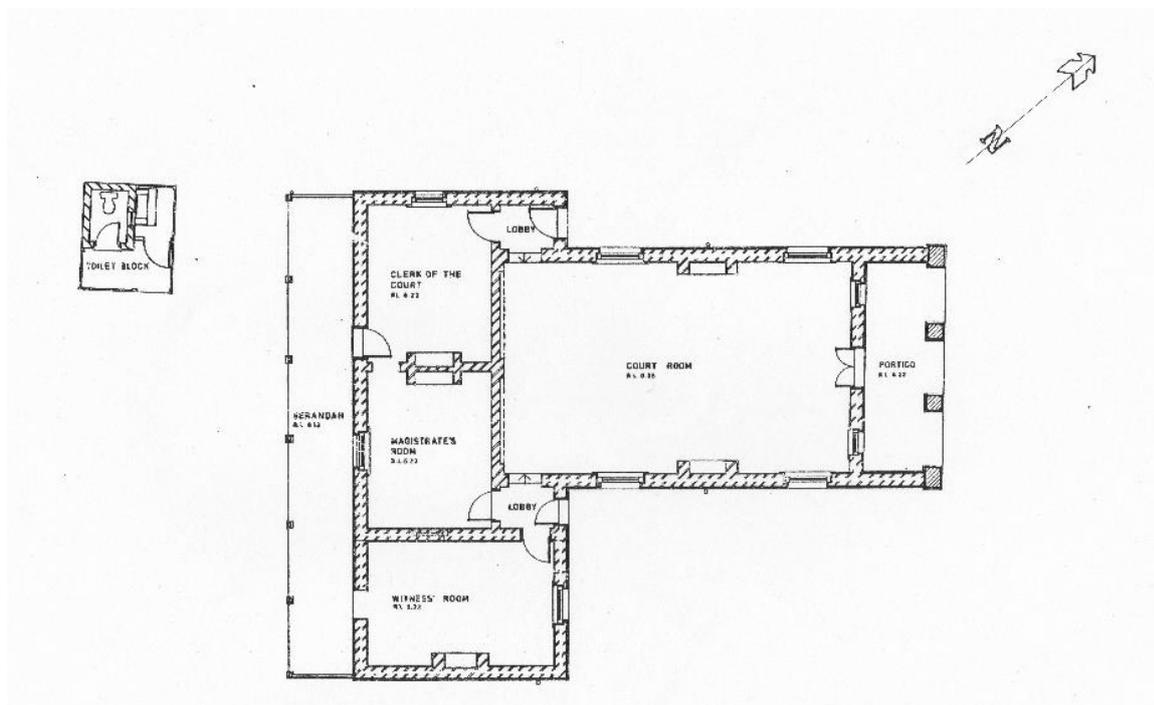


Figure 18. Addition of Witness Room, Verandah and Privy (toilet block) – circa 1866

**Clerk of the Court Room** had an opening created on the southern end of the wall between it and the Magistrates Room.

**Magistrates Room** had a window installed in the centre of the southern wall in 1866 due to the loss of the window in the eastern wall. The was closed in to become cupboards during the 1999-2002 restorations. This was done because of the modern toilet being immediately behind it in the verandah.

**Witness Room** was built during 1866. It included a doorway to the porch near the Magistrates Room and door to the outside, a fireplace, mantelpiece and chimney, a window in the northern wall and doorway to the verandah. The window in the wall between it and the Magistrates Room was bricked in.



## Customs Office Relocated from Brighton Beach

The former **Weatherboard Custom House**, which was located on Brighton Lawn, was believed to have had a verandah on the front. It was moved to adjacent to the then Custom House. During its use as a Bond Store, it had timber floor built between the its verandah and the doorway nearest to it. It also had *lean to roofs* built between both the verandah and the side of the bond store and the Custom House.

These were both removed during the 1905 alteration undertaken for the 4<sup>th</sup> Garrison Artillery. No other changes are believed to have been made around that time.

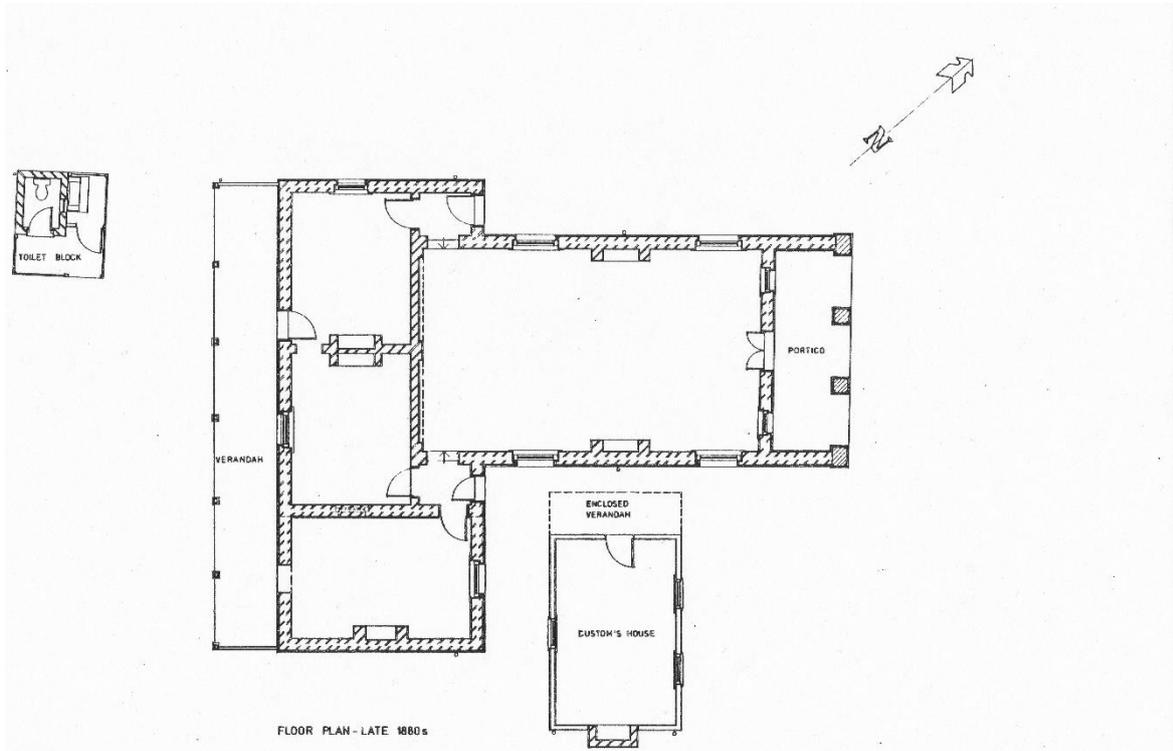


Figure 19. Change to the Custom House – 1885 and movement of Customs Office from Brighton Lawn – 1887

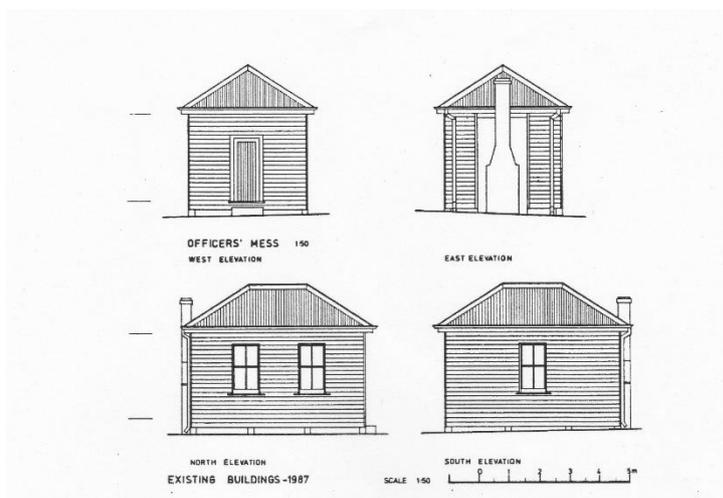


Figure 20. Elevations of the former Brighton Lawn Weatherboard Custom House. Note verandah not included.



## Drill Hall changes 1905

The Drill Hall occupied by the 4<sup>th</sup> Garrison Artillery made a number of changes and additions to the buildings left them by the Custom House

It is unsure whether the **water tanks** (4 square ones and 1 round) date from the Custom House period or whether they were added as part of the 1905 alterations. They however appear to have gone by the time of the 1939 additions having been planned or completed.

The “**old porch and vines**” were removed in 1905.

**Partitions** were removed in the Hall and **gas fittings and lines** were re-arranged.

**Lean to roofs and wooden flooring** were removed. It is assumed that the verandah at the front was part of what was removed.

Various fittings – **shelving and rifle stands, etc** were installed.

The **verandah**, or part of it looked as it was closed in and a **small room** built at the western end.

The from part of the **Portico** and capping on rear wall of rear gable appeared rendered, consistent with the rest of the building, in circa 1860s and circa 1890 photographs of the Court House and Custom House respectively. Later photographs from the Drill Hall era clearly show sandstone blocking on all of the Portico.

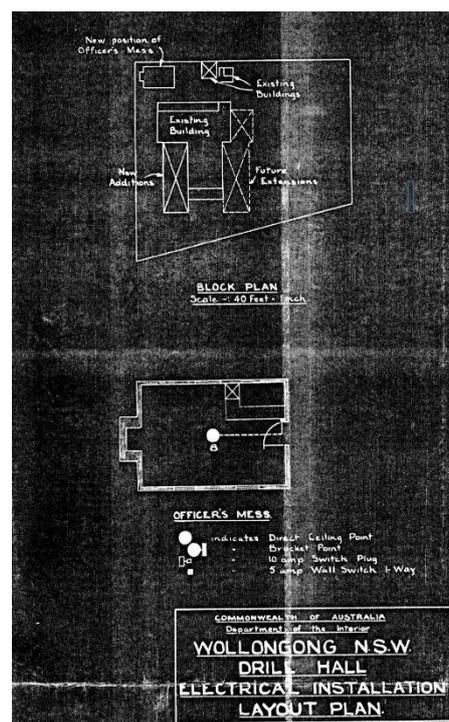
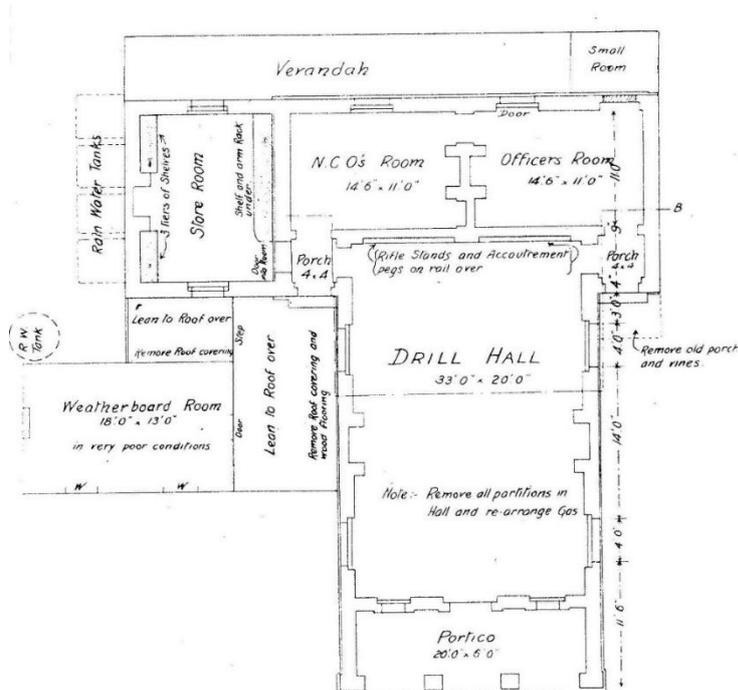


Figure 21. Left - Changes made to the former Custom House to become Drill Hall for 4th Garrison Artillery – 1905  
Right – Drill Hall Electrical Installation Layout Plan – Officer’s Mess – May 1939

No reference has been found of the small weather board building, other than “Weatherboard Room” in Figure 21, Left, between 1905 and 1939. The earliest plan showing any interior fixtures has been the 1939 Electrical Installation Layout Plan (refer Figure 21, Right) which showed in the Officers Mess a partition and fixture on the right of the doorway. The 1939 Specification of Work referred to the above Officer’s Mess as “Sergeants Mess”.



No reference was found to any construction or repairs in the Sergeants Mess of the interior partition or fixture including a sink and plumbing. It can therefore be assumed that it predates the 1939 alterations and repairs, but after the 1905 repairs, etc for the 4<sup>th</sup> Garrison Artillery.

### 1939 Additions to Eastern Side of Drill Hall

The 1939 additions had the greatest impact on the symmetry of the building.

The **fireplace and its stone slab, mantelpiece and chimney** and **two large windows** that matched the western side were removed.

Eastern side of the building was rebuilt as follows:

- **Four rooms were added** on the eastern side of the building forward of the lobby to the Clothing Store and NCOs Mess.
- **Three windows (2 long and one small)** built in wall above doors to three southern rooms and roof to four new rooms.
- The **former doorway** to the outside from that porch was bricked in.
- The former **window in the northern wall was bricked in** of the NCOs Mess.
- A **doorway was added** in the eastern wall of the NCOs Mess
- The **lining of the verandah** was specified to be replaced
- **Small room in verandah** appears to have reduced in size
- **Clothing Store** had shelving added
- **The floor** where the eastern fireplace was changed to timber
- **The northern two new rooms** had an opening between them

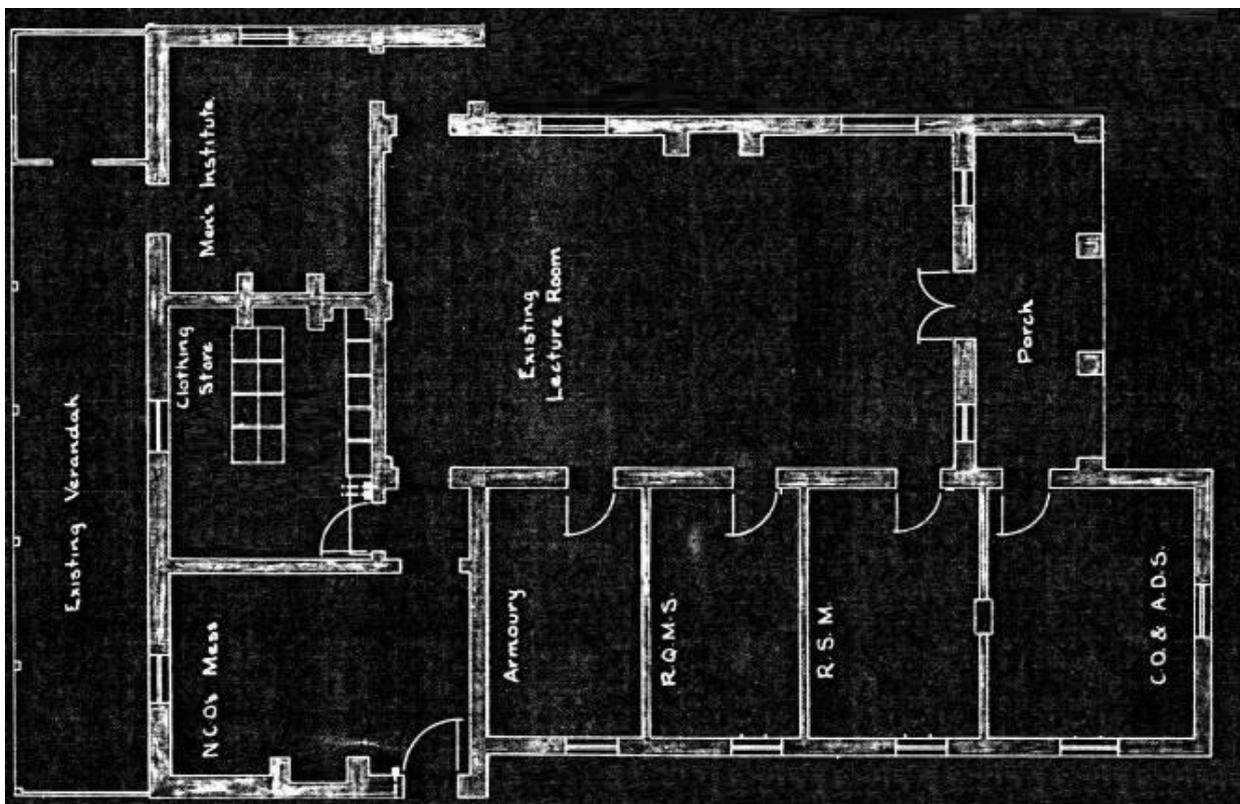


Figure 22. Additions and alterations prior to World War II - 1939



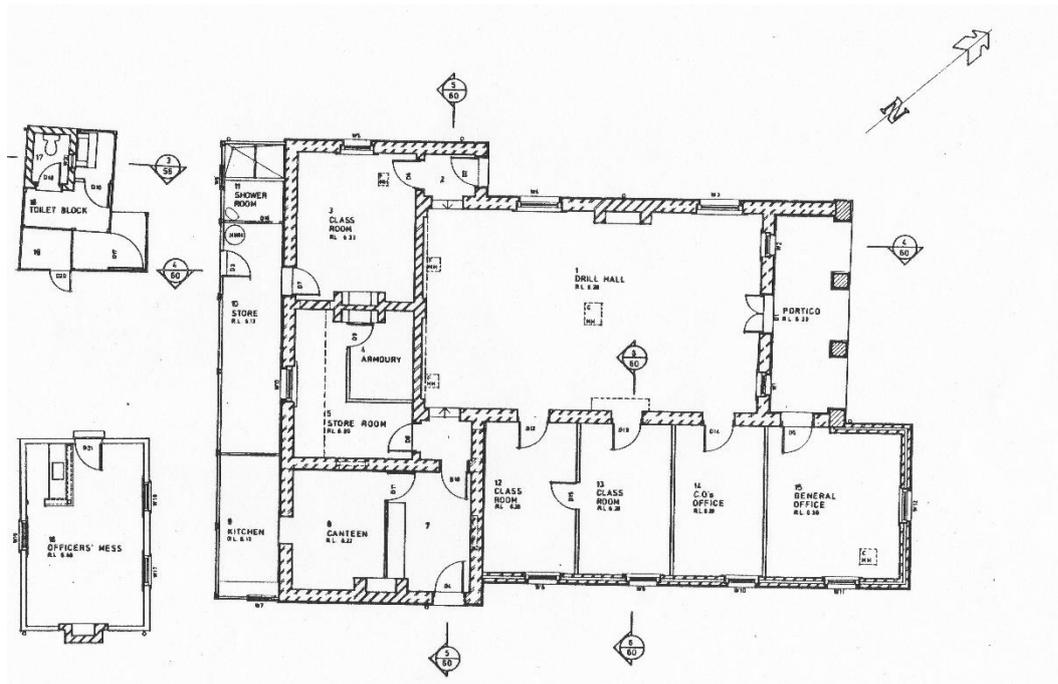


Figure 23. Site layout including alterations to the drill hall - 1939

Evidence, in the form of mounting holes, were found of what would have been either **iron gates** in the centre arch and **fences** between the outer pillars of the **Portico**. Despite the circa 1860s photo (refer Figure 17) of the iron work in the top of the centre arch, only oblique reference is made in the specification in the 1939 extensions has been found. Documentary or photographic evidence to confirm or deny this still eludes us.

The two **Norfolk Island Pines** that were in front of the Drill Hall had grown to a size that they threatened the foundations of the Drill Hall. They were both removed during the 1950s.

### Naval Cadet Era:

The **small room in verandah** was converted into a “shower room”

A **door to the outside** was added to the back of the **verandah**.

The **eastern part of the verandah** was converted to a **kitchen**

The **remainder of the verandah** was used as storeroom.

The **former NCOs Mess** was converted into a **canteen with a counter and doorway** between the edge of the fireplace and the wall of the storeroom/Armoury.

The **former Clothing Store** was converted into a **storeroom and separately (in the room) enclosed Armoury** with its own doorway.

The **former Men’s Institute** was changed to a **Class Room** without any changes.

The **former Lecture Room** was converted to a **Drill Hall** with no changes.

The **Armoury, R.Q.M.S., R.S.M. and CO and ADS Rooms** were converted to **Class Rooms, Cos Office and General Office** respectively without any changes.

**1890 Privy** – it is unknown from which period the present format of the privy originates.

The **former Weatherboard Custom House** – it became the Officer’s Mess. It is unknown what changes were made to the interior.





## 4. Restoration 1999 – 2002

The state of repair of the Naval Cadet drill hall was very poor. This was recognised in the 1987 report titled “Conservation Plan for T.S. Albatross” by ME & CM Jones Pty Ltd, Architects, prepared for the Australian Department of Administrative Services. Other than repainting, none of the work recommended in the Report was performed.

The Statement of Conservation Policy from the Report reads as follows:

*“Conservation of this site can best be achieved by:*

- a) The restoration and reconstruction of the 1856-66 Court House including the north eastern corner of the Portico but generally excluding the East Elevation of the Court Room.*
- b) The restoration and reconstruction of the 1880s Customs House, including its relocation to more appropriate position on the site.*
- c) The preservation/ renovation of the 1939 additions.*
- d) The reconstruction of settings of these buildings.*
- e) The implementation of fire safety measures to comply with Local Government Ordinance 70 and Commonwealth Fire Safety requirements.*
- f) The accommodation of a use which will enhance appreciation of the significance of the place and encourage maximum public participation. The site should not be developed for private use by exclusive community groups.*
- g) The development of the site to provide car parking and toilet accommodation in accordance with Local Council requirements for the new use.*
- h) The purchase or lease of the existing site from the Commonwealth by the Wollongong City Council who will then be responsible for the management and conservation of the site, including adequate funding of conservation. The employment of specialist consultants to advise on the conservation, development and maintenance details.*
- i) The control of the development of neighbourhood sites by the Wollongong City Council to safeguard the conservation of the site.*
- j) The restriction of any further buildings on the site (except as noted in (g)).*
- k) The maintenance of the dimensions of the current site. It is not realistic to attempt to enlarge the site to provide a parcel of land consistent with the 1880s site. The present site should also not be reduced in size.*
- l) The unavoidable intervention of significant fabric should be reduced to minimise the loss of cultural significance. Detrimental intervention should occur in areas of lower significance and work should be reversible.”*

The achievement of (h), above, was to be achieved in 1999 with the move of the Naval Cadets to their new T.S. Albatross on the shores of Lake Illawarra at Warrawong; the takeover of the Old Court House site by Wollongong City Council; the restoration of the buildings, site, etc was done, in the main, by members of the Old Court House Management Committee and Friends of the Old Court House with some assistance from community groups.

The ME & CM Jones Report also outline 23 items in the “Minimum Conservation Works” as follows:

*“In the conservation of the fabric to enhance the cultural significance of the place the following priorities of work should be followed:*

- a. Restore sandstone portico*
- b. Remedy rising damp problem*
- c. Improve under floor ventilation*
- d. Repair floor and roof structure*
- e. Restore and reconstruct internal finishes to 1858-66 building*
- f. Restore joinery to 1858-66 building*
- g. Restore rooms 4/5 and 7/8 to 1858-66 dimensions*
- h. Restore southern verandah*
- i. Restore north-eastern corner of the 1858 Court House*
- j. Repair roof sheeting and plumbing over rooms 12, 13 & 14*
- k. Repaint internal finishes to rooms 12, 13 & 14*
- l. Repair joinery to Rooms 12, 13 & 14*



- m. Restore exterior of building
- n. Repair fascias and barges to 1858-66 building
- o. Relocate and restore and reconstruct 1880s Customs House
- p. Restore and reconstruct toilet block
- q. Reconstruct roofing to main roof
- r. Renew electrical service throughout building
- s. Repaint exterior and exterior of buildings in new colour scheme
- t. Reconstruct the setting of the building
- u. Reconstruct timber picket fence around site
- v. Develop site for new use
- w. Provide fittings and fixtures for new use

The following plan was provided to show the room numbering outlined in the above Conservation works.

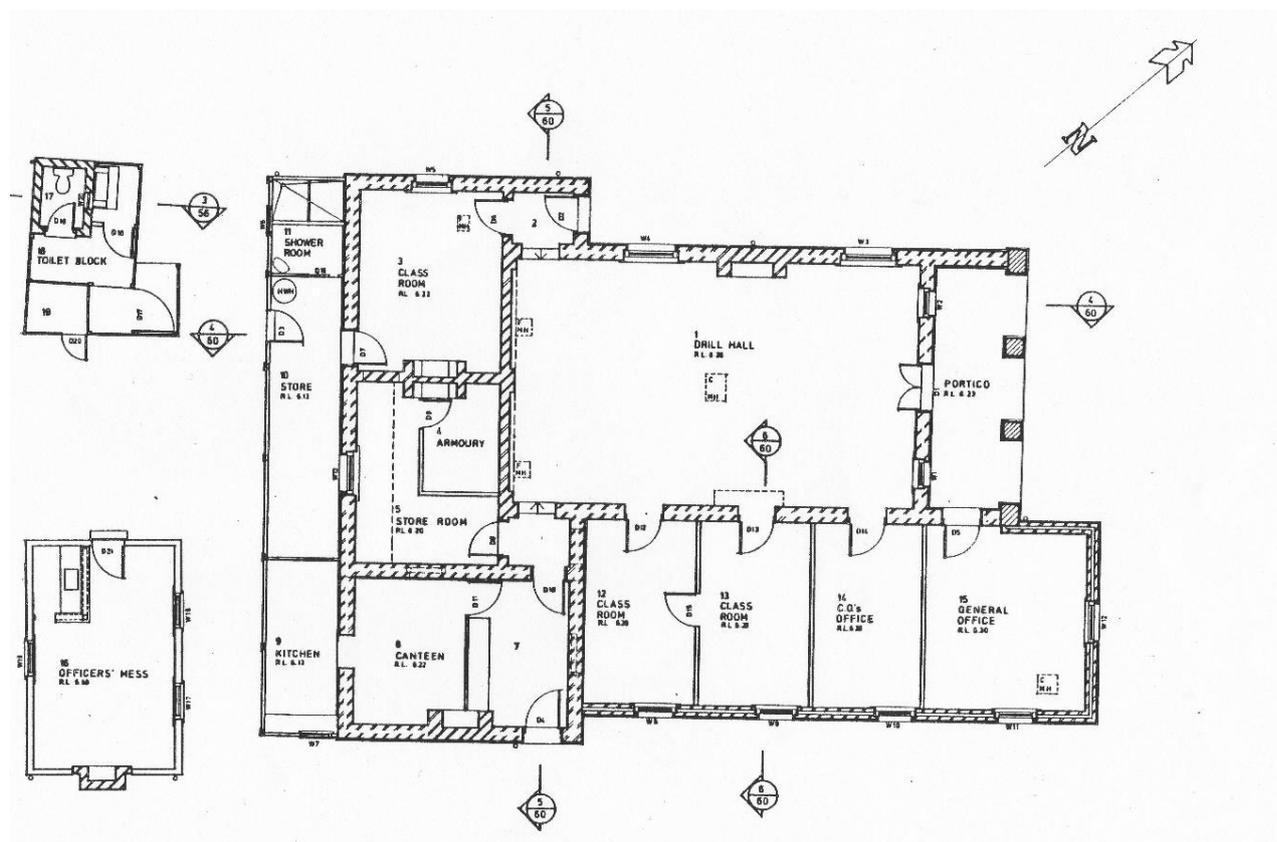


Figure 25. Floor plan - Proposed Conservation Works and New Use (Dwg. 18 of page 98 of the EC & CM Jones Report 1987)

The restoration process started with a stark realisation of the magnitude of the task ahead of them, as was outlined in the ME & CM Jones Report and as the following photographs show.



Figure 26. Left - former Witness Room - floor, fireplace, etc; Right - Rear Verandah – supports, no floor & walls





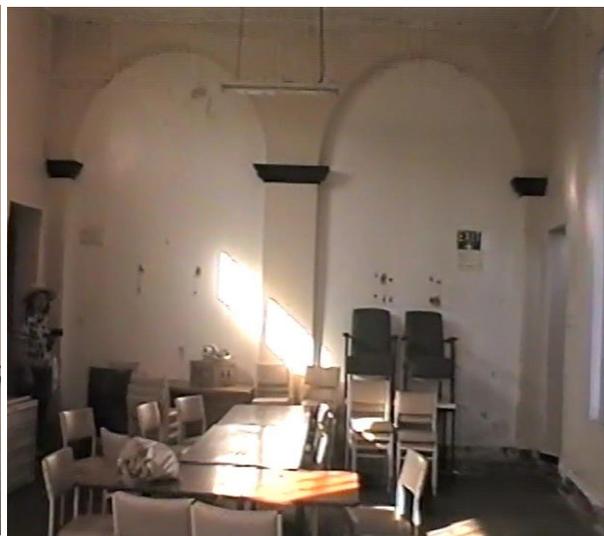
Figure 27. Left - Ship's Magazine beside 1890 Privy.



Right former court room - SE view



Figure 28. Left - former court room - SW view.



Right - former court room - South view



Figure 29. Left - old Weatherboard Customs House.



Right - 1890 Privy and Weatherboard Custom House





Figure 30. Left - Car park looking north from main building



Right – Main Hall looking south



Figure 31. SW section of verandah. Left – Shower facilities.



Right - toilet facilities



Figure 32. Left - TS Albatross Sign and former Clerk of Court the room.



Right – Front double doors

The layout, including fittings and fixtures, of the building shown in the ME & CM Jones Report plan in Figure 25 differed from that which existed at the start of the Restoration. The plan in Figure 43 shows the layout and fixtures that were in existence at the start of the Restoration.

The above photographs show the work required and work being undertaken, however, not all rooms or parts were photographed.

After archaeological surveys were completed the restoration work was prioritised and dealt with as funds became available, approvals were obtained and volunteers or contractors were available. No record has been found outlining the Scope of Works or the quantity survey of the forecast costs.

The restoration work was completed in stages. As parts were completed, they were rented out to raise money. The following photographs show the finished results.



Figure 33. Exterior view of new finished restoration showing colour scheme, picket fence and plumbago hedge and reduced size car park and 1890 Privy behind.



Figure 34. Left - Portico, paths, lawn and picket fence. Right – New toilet facilities in verandah



Figure 35. Left - Southern of the 1939 rooms.



Right - Main Hall



Figure 36. Left - former Clerk of the Court room.



Right - former Witness room.

The restoration work performed for each area detailed in the photographs is set out below.

Circa **1870-1890 verandah** required major work as the state of disrepair in the right side of Figures 26, Right and 31 shows. The work performed included the following

- Install plumbing for water supply, sewer and stormwater and connect to existing services.
- Concrete the floor area of the verandah.
- Build external, internal wall and roof frames.
- Install electrical services and connect to existing supply.
- Clad exterior and interior walls (no ceiling was installed).
- Install roofing and tie into wall of existing building.
- Tile floor of new toilet
- Install toilet, wash basin and associated fittings
- Painting

Former **Court House era Magistrates, Witness and Clerk of the Court Rooms** were also in a bad state of repair as the example photograph shows in Figure 26, Left. The work performed included the following:

- Remove fixtures of the Naval Cadet use to return them to 1858-66 dimensions, etc
- Repair of floor joists and bearers
- Repair to floor boards
- Replacement of skirtings, architraves and door frames
- Repair fireplace and replace timber work on and mantelpiece.
- Repairs to wall rendering
- Painting

The **former Court Room** was also in poor condition as Figures 27, Right; 28, Right and Left and 30, Right clearly show.



The sandstone work in the **Portico** had suffered from both neglect and the ravages of salt and time. The work performed included repairs to and/or replacement of sandstone blocks. A number of the sandstone paving in the Portico required replacement.

The **four 1939 Rooms** also required attention as follows:

- **Southern three room** required:
  - repairs to the roof sheeting and guttering, valleys, etc
  - repairs to the joinery and walls
  - painting
  - the northern most room was converted into a joint Old Court House/National Trust office.
- The **General Office** (northernmost room) had been a kitchen and had additional fixtures installed suit a modern **kitchen for Community Centre** use:
  - Renewal of benches with cupboards and drawers under along eastern and southern walls
  - Installation of a range, refrigerator, 'hydrotherm' and industrial dishwasher and room for microwave ovens.

The **Exterior of building** required the following repairs:

- the cement rendering,
- sandstone sills and timber work of windows
- guttering, downpipes, fascias and barges
- replace corrugated iron roof to rear part of 1858 building with slate (*note: - slate roofing never formed part of the building*)
- new roof to front portion of 1939 addition
- asbestos roofing to main building
- security lighting
- painting

Throughout the building the **electrical system** was replaced and upgraded as required and **new lighting** installed to assist with display of art works during exhibitions.

The **1890 Privy**, as shown in Figure 29, Right, required extensive cleaning up and repairs including:

- Repairs to walls and roofing
- Repairs to toilet and urinal and plumbing
- Capping of concrete floor
- Painting

The former **Weatherboard Custom House**, as shown in Figure 29, Left also required extensive repairs to:

- roofing, guttering and fascias
- windows and weatherboards
- interior timber work
- plumbing and electrical systems
- new entry steps and paving outside
- painting of interior and exterior

The yard was majority car park was considerably overgrown as partially shown in Figure 30, Left.

Changes that were made to the **grounds and boundaries** include the following:

- Reduction in size of carpark including of marked spaces for nine cars
- Grassing of the remainder of the grounds around the buildings
- Paving of paths from front fence to main building, around eastern part of building and between car park and lawns
- Creation of gardens along southern boundary and between car park and lawns



- Planting of pumbago hedge along boundary fences on north western, western and eastern boundaries to replace the rusted wire mesh fence (the original post and rail fence was considered out of character today).
- Picket fence on a splay to front boundary
- Gravel finish between verandah, 1890 Privy and Weatherboard Custom House

## 5. Post Restoration Maintenance and Changes

The main building, out buildings and grounds became a Community, Heritage and Environment Centre and featured a wide range of regular and casual tenants covering a diverse representation of the interests of the community.

Over time further changes and maintenance were undertaken to keep the venue in good repair and adapt to the changing needs of the community that used it.

The following is a timeline of these is set out below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Month-s</b>	<b>Detail</b>
2008	June-July	Repainting of interior of main building and Custom House
2013	October	Cedar door (matching other doors) installed to former Witness Room
2014	June	Replacement of blocked terracotta sewer pipes with plastic behind verandah
2015	June	Protective glass and frames installed over earlier paint colours in western part of verandah
2016	February	Replacement of unguarded lights throughout building Partition and shelving built in western part of verandah for storage of excess tables and chairs
	March-May	Repainting of exterior of main building, former Custom House, 1890 Privy and ships magazine. Cleaning and repainting roofs of main building, former Custom House and 1890 Privy. Repairs to flashing and slates
	September	Repainting of security grills. Upgrade of electrical protection system in meter box
	October	Door installed between southernmost two 1939 rooms
2017	February	Repair bearer and raise sinking floor in south eastern corner of main hall Raised and levelled Ships Magazine
2018	March	Repair bearer and raise sinking floor in north eastern side of main hall and immediately on right at entry to former Witness Room.
	July	Installation of commemorative plaque to Edgar Beale memorial seat outside front fence
2019	August	Security screen door installed on former Weatherboard Custom House
	January	Replacement of hot water system in new kitchen
	May	Lining of ceiling of verandah and new toilet
	May-July	Installation of raised garden edging to garden bends between car park and lawn area and southern garden bed
	July	Installation of Interpretive Sign showing Old Court House history inside front fence
2020	July-August	Paving of area outside front fence in sandstone with contrasting colour sandstone line to show boundary of property and former Government Reserve. New garden beds created around Interpretive Sign and adjacent to sandstone footpath outside fence
	October	Painting of interior of buildings excluding former Weatherboard Custom House
	September	Installation of Edwardian style arch between garden beds between car park and lawn. Installation of beading to seal gap between floor and skirting in main hall



The repainting in of the buildings, etc in 2016 and 2019, referred to in the above timeline, were undertaken after research and investigations determined what the original colours used in the Court House, Custom House, Drill Hall and Naval Cadet components of the precinct.

The results may be seen in the following photographs.



Figure 37. Left – Repainted former Weatherboard Custom House, Privy and Magazine. Right – Repainted Main building including Portico



Figure 38. Sections of various earlier paint layers preserved on original back wall of 1858-66 Court House (inside verandah)



Figure 39. Repainted Kitchen

Right – Repainted former Court Room

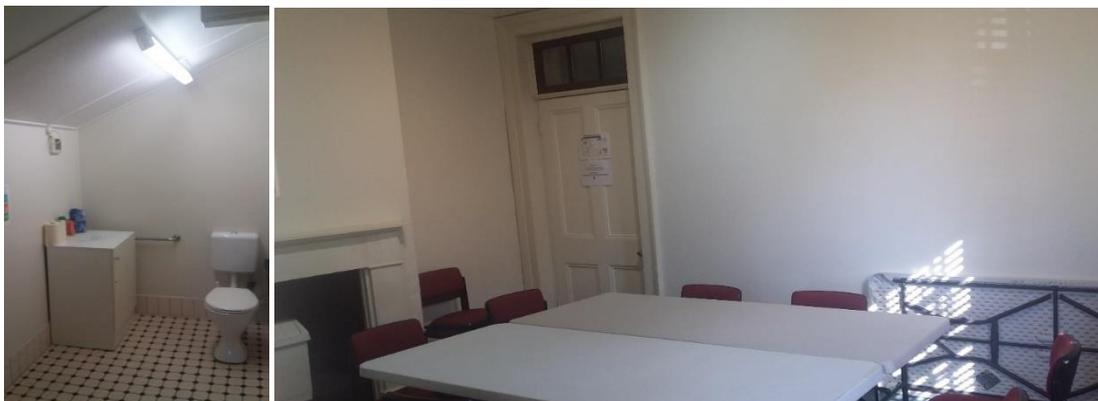


Figure 40. Left Toilet including repainting and lined ceiling.

Right repainted former Clerk of the Court room





Figure 41. Preserved early wall papers - Clerk of Court room



Figure 42. Six Maps aerial view of Old Court House site and buildings, 2019



## 6. Table of Construction, Additions and Alterations

Date / Year	Construction / Addition	Alterations	Maintenance & Detail	Comments
1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Original court house (Third version of the Colonial Architect designs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request for partition between main doors and public area of the court.</li> </ul> <p><i>No evidence it was ever installed</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sandstone block foundations and portico facing.</li> <li>Brick walls, rendered.</li> <li>Timber floors.</li> <li>Cedar doors, architraves, etc</li> <li>Fire places in Magistrate Office, Clerk's Room and two in Court</li> <li>Pitched timber roof with corrugated iron sheets</li> <li>Dais and desk for magistrate</li> <li>Dock for accused</li> <li>Witness Box</li> <li>Court Reporter Box</li> <li>"Fence" with gate to separate court from the public area</li> </ul>	<b>Start of Court House Era.</b>
December 1861	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jury box for 12 persons</li> </ul>	Nil	Letter to Colonial Architect
August 1863	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repainting - "to be coloured and painted and fittings to be varnished; external - gutter and gate to be painted."</li> </ul>	Letter to Undersecretary for Public Works after inspection
1864	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painting and varnishing repeated at tradesman's expense</li> </ul>	
July 1865	Nil	Nil	<p>Repairs to the Court House entailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>alterations to blinds, sashes, 1 door, cleaning and defrosting of windows, bolt to front door, man hole cover, 3 strong latches to doors.</li> <li>repairs to closures to <b>privies</b>,</li> <li>repair to water spout, raising of hearthstone in Clerk's Room with brick and mortar</li> <li>cleaning chimneys</li> </ul>	Letter to Public Works
September 1865	Application for "wooden box 8' x 8' for use as temporary office	Nil	Nil	Letter to Officer of Customs
February 1866	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Piece of lead blown off hip roof</li> </ul>	Inspection of Court House
March & August 1866	<p>Addition of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a room for Witnesses</li> <li>Verandah (shelter for horses)</li> <li>Privy</li> </ul>	South window of Magistrate's room changed to allow in light.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sandstone block foundations</li> <li>Brick walls, rendered</li> <li>Fireplace</li> <li>Timber floor</li> <li>Cedar door</li> <li>Pitched timber roof with corrugated sheets</li> </ul>	
August 1866	Nil	Nil	Request for John Brown to affect repairs to:	Letter to Public Works



Date / Year	Construction / Addition	Alterations	Maintenance & Detail	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the gutters and the roof of the Court House</li> </ul>	
April 1868	Nil	Nil	Mr. John Brown for repairs to Court-house Mr. George Osborne, furniture	Sydney Morning Herald 30 April 1868, page 2
c1884	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>installation of gas for lighting</li> </ul>		Wollongong Gas Company formed 1883
1885	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Court House fixtures removed</li> </ul>		<b>Start of Custom House Era</b>
1887	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weatherboard Custom House moved from Brighton Lawn</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partitions installed in former court</li> </ul>		Positioned adjacent to Court and porch to Magistrate Office and Witness Room
May 1898	Nil	Nil	Repairs not specified	5 tenders, £79.10s, W Plews lowest.
1902				<b>Start of Drill Hall Era</b>
1905	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verandah closed in and small room, built in SW corner</li> <li>Partitions in hall removed</li> <li>Gas lighting repositions</li> </ul>		8 tenders, lowest tender C Lloyd £44.14s
October 1928	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repairs, etc and painting</li> </ul>	Lowest tender E Byron £347.0s
1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Former weatherboard Custom House including chimney relocated to S.E. corner of site</li> <li>Four rooms built along eastern side of 1858-66 building on concrete foundations</li> <li>Former porch, window bricked in to form part of wall of southern room</li> <li>Former court room fireplace, chimney and two large windows removed</li> <li>Three doorways and doors, with small windows above, opening into main hall built</li> <li>Three fixed windows (2 long and 1 small) built in wall above the rooms and their roof.</li> <li>An opening was made between the CO/ADS and RSM offices</li> </ul>			<p>Preparation for recruitment for World War II.</p> <p>Plans were made for an equivalent extension on the other side of the 1858 building, but these never eventuated.</p> <p>Gas services not mentioned in contract, however, 'gas service pipes' were listed in materials list under 'gas service'</p>
1976				<b>Start of Naval Cadet Era</b>
1976 - 1987		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opening between the 2 northern most 1939 rooms closed in</li> <li>Doorway and door installed between</li> </ul>		



Date / Year	Construction / Addition	Alterations	Maintenance & Detail	Comments
		southernmost 1939 rooms		
1990			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building repainted.</li> </ul>	RAN allocated \$30,000 for repairs but 1987 advice ignored. Rising damp and lack of surface preparation saw paint peeling off in a short time
1993				<b>Old Court House Management Committee formed</b>
1997				Quantity surveyor estimated costs in detail Report not found
1998			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rusted shipping container and decrepit site office removed and site cleaned up and make the kitchen and 3, 1939, side rooms usable</li> </ul>	
1999 - 2002	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal toilet built in verandah behind former Magistrates' office</li> <li>Former window closed in to form cupboard in former Magistrates' office</li> <li>Conversion of 1939 room adjacent to portico into a modern kitchen with benches, cupboards, sink, hot water system, dishwasher and refrigerator.</li> <li>Lay pavers for paths from fence around western side of building and between car park and lawn</li> <li>Plant plumbago hedge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-concreting of verandah floor</li> <li>Installation of plumbing – sewer water supply in new toilet and kitchen.</li> <li>Rebuilding of frames and walls of verandah</li> <li>Introduction of a damp course above the foundations to stop rising damp throughout building</li> <li>Repair and sure up floor bearers and joists to level floors in all rooms</li> <li>Repair and/or replace floor boards throughout building</li> <li>Repair roof structures</li> <li>Replace roof sheeting, flashings, plumbing, etc over the 4, 1939, rooms</li> <li>Restore former Magistrate, Clerk and Witness rooms to 1858-66 form</li> <li>Replace skirtings, architraves, door frames and fireplace surrounds/mantelpieces</li> <li>Repair and restore internal walls to 1858-66 finishes</li> <li>Repair and restore north-eastern corner of 1858 building</li> <li>Repair fascias and barges to 1858-66 building</li> <li>Reconstruct roofing to 1858-66 building</li> <li>Restore exterior of building</li> <li>Repair and restore portico including sandstone flagging</li> <li>Renew electrical system throughout building</li> </ul>	<p><b>Transition from Naval Cadet to Community Centre</b></p> <p>The majority of the work was performed by volunteers and qualified contractors where required.</p>



Date / Year	Construction / Addition	Alterations	Maintenance & Detail	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install security grills to 'court room' and verandah</li> <li>• Repair and restore former weatherboard Custom House</li> <li>• Repair and restore 1890 Privy.</li> <li>• Prepare and repaint interior and exterior of building, former Custom House and 1890 Privy in new colours.</li> </ul>	
2008		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June-July – repainting of interior of main building and Custom House</li> </ul>	
2013	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• October – Cedar door (matching other doors) installed to former Witness Room</li> </ul>	
2014	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June – replacement of blocked terracotta sewer pipes with plastic behind verandah</li> </ul>	
2015	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June – Protective glass and frames installed over earlier paint colours in western part of verandah</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June – replacement of unguarded lights throughout building</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
2016	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• February – Partition and shelving built in western part of verandah for storage of excess tables and chairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• March-May – Repainting of exterior of main building, former Custom House, 1890 Privy and ships magazine. Cleaning and repainting roofs of main building, former Custom House and 1890 Privy. Repairs to flashing and slates</li> <li>• September – Repainting of security grills.</li> <li>• September – upgrade of electrical protection system in meter box</li> <li>• October – Door installed between southernmost two 1939 rooms</li> </ul>	
2017	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• February – repair bearer and raise sinking floor in south eastern corner of main hall</li> <li>• February raised and levelled Ships Magazine</li> </ul>	
2018	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• March – repair bearer and raise sinking floor in north eastern side of main hall and immediately on right at entry to former Witness Room.</li> <li>• July installation of commemorative plaque to Edgar Beale memorial seat outside front fence</li> </ul>	



Date / Year	Construction / Addition	Alterations	Maintenance & Detail	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>August – security screen door installed on former Custom House</li> </ul>	
2019	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May – lining of verandah and new toilet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>January – replacement of hot water system in new kitchen</li> <li>May-July – installation of raised garden edging to garden beds between car park and lawn area and southern garden bed</li> <li>July – Installation of Interpretive Sign showing Old Court House history inside front fence</li> <li>July-August – paving of area outside front fence in sandstone with contrasting colour sandstone line to show boundary of property and former Government Reserve.</li> <li>September – new garden beds created around Interpretive Sign and adjacent to sandstone footpath outside fence</li> <li>Painting interior of buildings, excluding weatherboard Custom House</li> </ul>	
2020	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September – installation of Edwardian style arch between garden beds between car park and lawn.</li> <li>September beading installed to seal gap between floor and skirting in main hall</li> </ul>	

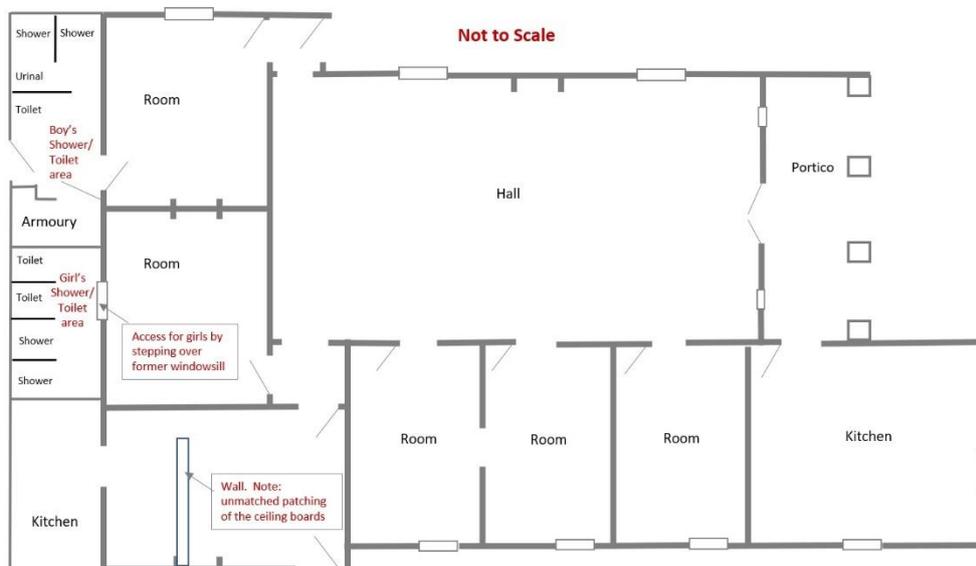
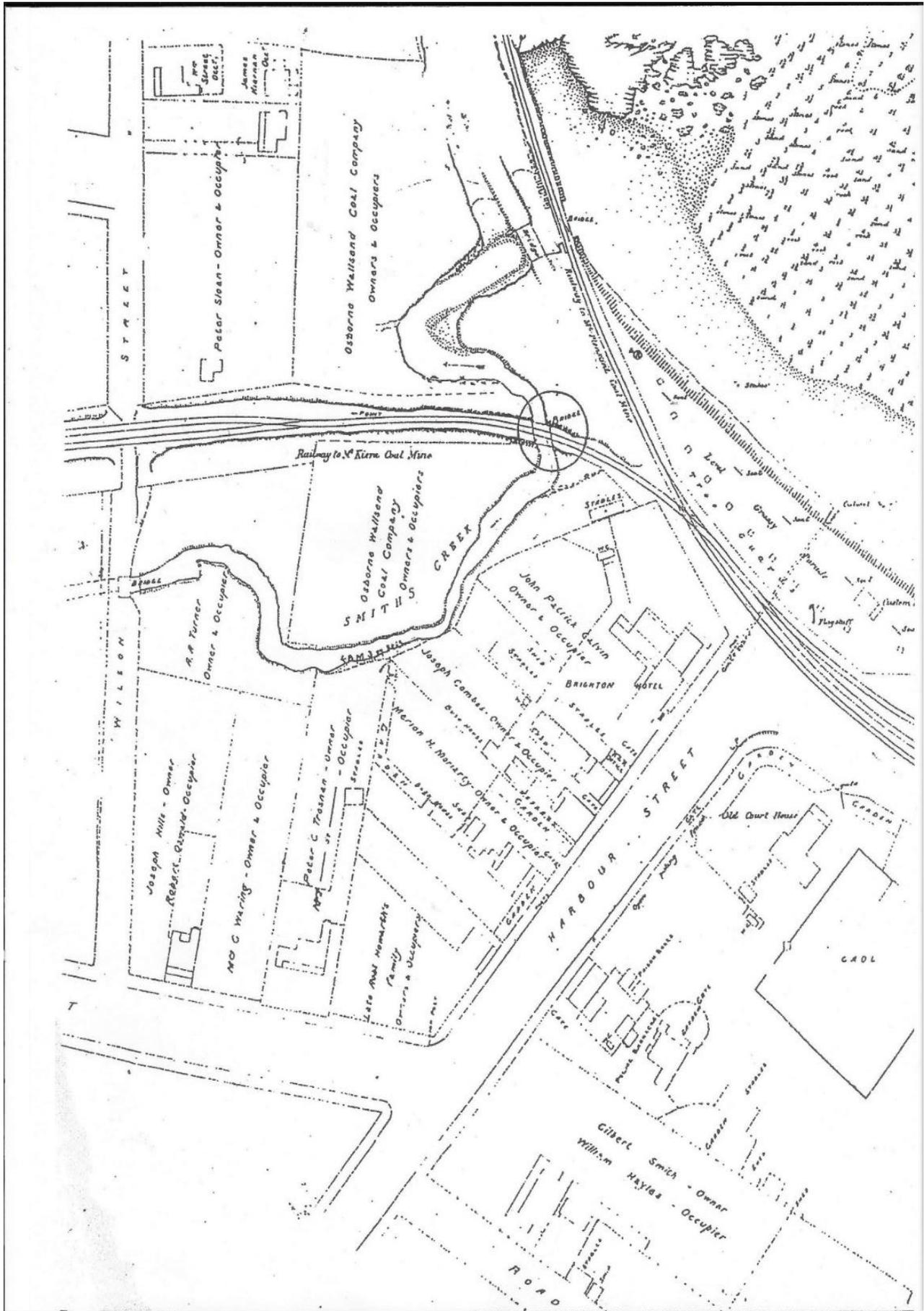


Figure 43. Plan of the layout of the building at the start of the restoration work in 1999. Drawn by author from the volunteers undertaking the restoration and pre restoration photographs.





## 7. Old Court House Heritage Management Policy

### Background

The Objects of the Old Court House Management Committee Incorporated have their genesis in the following:

- The History and Uniqueness of the Old Court House and its associated buildings;
- The Restoration of all components of the remaining portion of the former Government Reserve;
- The Listings on Australian, New South Wales, Local Government and National Trust Heritage Registers; and
- The Statements of Heritage Significance

The establishment of the Old Court House Management Committee to oversee the restoration of the Old Court House and management of the Community and Heritage Centre established the following Objects as part of its Incorporation:

*“The objects of the association shall be to control and manage the Old Court House at the south east corner of Harbour Street and Cliff Road Wollongong owned by the Council and for that purpose to:*

- (a) conserve the structural integrity and character of the Building*
- (b) promote the heritage significance of the Building*
- (c) enhance the Building and the Property through appropriate development*
- (d) develop the building as an educational resource within the community*
- (e) assist the Council in the maintenance of the Building and Property*
- (f) conduct fund raising activities designed to assist in the conservation and promotion of the Building, including renting, leasing, or hiring parts of the Building or Property to organisations or enterprises under appropriate conditions;”*

The above Objects form the basis of the Conservation Policy of the Old Court House.

They recognise the fundamental reason for existence of the Old Court House today and how that reason is to remain relevant for the future.

### Policy

It is the Policy of the Old Court House Management Committee and Wollongong City Council to ensure that the Old Court House, its out buildings, etc and the remaining portion of the former Government Reserve:

1. Remains in public ownership
2. Maintain its Heritage Listings
3. Remains a self-sustaining facility for community use
4. Preserves the fabric of all parts of the precinct consistent with their specific histories
5. Maintained in good repair
6. Maintains an educational and research role within the community

## 8. Old Court House Strategies for Policy Achievement

The following strategies are set out to achieve the above policies:

### 1. Remain in Public Ownership

- Encourage and influence Wollongong City Council to retain its ownership of the Old Court House.



## **2. Maintain its Heritage Listings**

- Ensure that the Old Court House remains listed on the following Heritage Registers:
  - Australia Heritage Register
  - NSW Heritage Register
  - Wollongong City Council Heritage Register
  - National Trust Heritage Register
- The information on the Register entries remains correct and up to date
- The information on the Registers reflects its history

## **3. Remains a Self-sustaining Facility for Community Use**

- Encourage and influence Wollongong City Council to retain the Old Court House as a Community Centre
- That the Old Court House Community Centre operates on a self-sustaining principle to meet the needs of community groups
- That the Old Court House Community Centre is not outsourced to operate on a commercial basis

## **4. Preserves the Fabric of all Parts of the Precinct Consistent with their Specific Histories**

- Ensure that the maintenance of all parts of the buildings and site that form part of its heritage history are preserved
- That any development of the Old Court House Community Centre be sympathetic and preserve the components of the site that reflect its history and heritage

## **5. Maintained in Good Repair**

- Ensure that the maintenance program addresses all aspects of the buildings, etc of the site in relation to:
  - Inspection and identification of components that require attention
  - Detailing of the scope of work required
  - Detailing the parts that require preservation
  - Programming the resources and budget to get the work done
- Determine the cost sharing of work to be performed according to the lease agreement.
- Create and maintain a database to reflect building of additions and alterations and maintenance undertaken over the history of the buildings and the site.
- Create and maintain a database to reflect building of additions and alterations and maintenance undertaken over the history of the buildings and the site.

## **6. Maintains an Educational and Research Role within the Community**

- Research, preservation and documentation of the history of all aspects of the Old Court House, it's out buildings, etc and the remaining part of the former Government Reserve and issues that are related to that history.
- Maintain and update the Old Court House History database
- Maintain the website as an educational and research facility for the community
- That the information be available to the Community as an educational and research resource.



## 9. The Burra Charter

### The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance

#### Australia ICOMOS Incorporated International Council on Monuments and Sites 2013 ICOMOS

ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-governmental professional organisation formed in 1965, with headquarters in Paris. ICOMOS is primarily concerned with the philosophy, terminology, methodology and techniques of cultural heritage conservation. It is closely linked to UNESCO, particularly in its role under the World Heritage Convention 1972 as UNESCO's principal adviser on cultural matters related to World Heritage. The 11,000 members of ICOMOS include architects, town planners, demographers, archaeologists, geographers, historians, conservators, anthropologists, scientists, engineers and heritage administrators. Members in the 103 countries belonging to ICOMOS are formed into National Committees and participate in a range of conservation projects, research work, intercultural exchanges and cooperative activities.

ICOMOS also has 27 International Scientific Committees that focus on particular aspects of the conservation field. ICOMOS members meet triennially in a General Assembly.

#### Australia ICOMOS

The Australian National Committee of ICOMOS (Australia ICOMOS) was formed in 1976. It elects an Executive Committee of 15 members, which is responsible for carrying out national programs and participating in decisions of ICOMOS as an international organisation. It provides expert advice as required by ICOMOS, especially in its relationship with the World Heritage Committee.

Australia ICOMOS acts as a national and international link between public authorities, institutions and individuals involved in the study and conservation of all places of cultural significance. Australia ICOMOS members participate in a range of conservation activities including site visits, training, conferences and meetings.

#### Revision of the Burra Charter

The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 at the historic South Australian mining town of Burra. Minor revisions were made in 1981 and 1988, with more substantial changes in 1999.

Following a review this version was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in October 2013.

The review process included replacement of the 1988 Guidelines to the Burra Charter with Practice Notes which are available at: [australia.icomos.org](http://australia.icomos.org) Australia ICOMOS documents are periodically reviewed and we welcome any comments.

#### Citing the Burra Charter

The full reference is *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*.

Initial textual references should be in the form of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* and later references in the short form (*Burra Charter*).

© Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013

The Burra Charter consists of the Preamble, Articles, Explanatory Notes and the flow chart. This publication may be reproduced, but only in its entirety including the front cover and this page.

Formatting must remain unaltered. Parts of the Burra Charter may be quoted with appropriate citing and acknowledgement.

Cover photograph by Ian Stapleton.

Australia ICOMOS Incorporated [ARBN 155 731 025]

Secretariat: c/o Faculty of Arts

Deakin University

Burwood, VIC 3125

Australia

<http://australia.icomos.org/>

ISBN 0 9578528 4 3



# The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013)

## Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988, 26 November 1999 and 31 October 2013.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

### Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

### Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent.

The Charter consists of:

- Definitions Article 1
- Conservation Principles Articles 2–13
- Conservation Processes Articles 14–25
- Conservation Practices Articles 26–34
- The Burra Charter Process flow chart.

The key concepts are included in the Conservation Principles section and these are further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. The flow chart explains the Burra Charter Process (Article 6) and is an integral part of the Charter. Explanatory Notes also form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained, in a series of Australia ICOMOS Practice Notes, in *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, and in other guiding documents available from the Australia ICOMOS web site:

[australia.icomos.org](http://australia.icomos.org).

### What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, Indigenous and historic places with cultural values. The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the *Australian Natural Heritage Charter*, *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* and *Significance 2.0: a guide to assessing the significance of collections*.

National and international charters and other doctrine may be relevant. See [australia.icomos.org](http://australia.icomos.org).

### Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations in accordance with the principle of inter-generational equity.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

### Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

1.1 **Place** means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

1.2 **Cultural significance** means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

1.3 **Fabric** means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.

1.4 **Conservation** means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.

See also Article 14.

1.5 **Maintenance** means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*.

Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

1.6 **Preservation** means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.



- 1.7 **Restoration** means returning a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 **Reconstruction** means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.
- 1.9 **Adaptation** means changing a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.
- 1.10 **Use** means the functions of a *place*, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.
- 1.11 **Compatible use** means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 **Setting** means the immediate and extended environment of a *place* that is part of or contributes to its *cultural significance* and distinctive character.
- 1.13 **Related place** means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.
- 1.14 **Related object** means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- 1.15 **Associations** mean the connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 **Meanings** denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.
- 1.17 **Interpretation** means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

## Conservation Principles

### Article 2. Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

### Article 3. Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

### Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.
- 4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

### Article 5. Values

- 5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.
- 5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a *place*.

### Article 6. Burra Charter Process

- 6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy. This is the Burra Charter Process.
- 6.2 Policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.
- 6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.
- 6.4 In developing an effective policy, different ways to retain *cultural significance* and address other factors may need to be explored.
- 6.5 Changes in circumstances, or new information or perspectives, may require reiteration of part or all of the Burra Charter Process.

### Article 7. Use

- 7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.
- 7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

### Article 8. Setting

*Conservation* requires the retention of an appropriate *setting*. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.



## **Article 9. Location**

9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*.

A building, work or other element of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.

9.2 Some buildings, works or other elements of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other elements do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.

9.3 If any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate *use*.

Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place of cultural significance*.

## **Article 10. Contents**

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

## **Article 11. Related places and objects**

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

## **Article 12. Participation**

*Conservation, interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has significant *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

## **Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values**

Co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict.

# **Conservation Processes**

## **Article 14. Conservation processes**

*Conservation* may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. Conservation may also include retention of the contribution that *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

## **Article 15. Change**

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* and its *use* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric, uses, associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

## **Article 16. Maintenance**

*Maintenance* is fundamental to *conservation*. Maintenance should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

## **Article 17. Preservation**

*Preservation* is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

## **Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction**

*Restoration* and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

## **Article 19. Restoration**

*Restoration* is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

## **Article 20. Reconstruction**

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In some cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.



### **Article 21. Adaptation**

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant *fabric*, achieved only after considering alternatives.

### **Article 22. New work**

22.1 New work such as additions or other changes to the *place* may be acceptable where it respects and does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the *place*, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such, but must respect and have minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

### **Article 23. Retaining or reintroducing use**

Retaining, modifying or reintroducing a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

### **Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings**

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured.

Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

### **Article 25. Interpretation**

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*.

*Interpretation* should enhance understanding and engagement, and be culturally appropriate.

## **Conservation Practice**

### **Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter Process**

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the *place* which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the *place*.

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with the *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in identifying and understanding the *cultural significance* of the *place*. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

26.4 Statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be periodically reviewed, and actions and their consequences monitored to ensure continuing appropriateness and effectiveness.

### **Article 27. Managing change**

27.1 The impact of proposed changes, including incremental changes, on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be assessed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the *place*. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before and after any changes are made to the *place*.

### **Article 28. Disturbance of fabric**

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the *fabric*, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the *place*, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the *place*. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant *fabric*.

### **Article 29. Responsibility**

The organisations and individuals responsible for management and decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each decision.

### **Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation**

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

### **Article 31. Keeping a log**

New evidence may come to light while implementing policy or a plan for a *place*. Other factors may arise and require new decisions. A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

### **Article 32. Records**

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.



**Article 33. Removed fabric**

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

**Article 34. Resources**

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

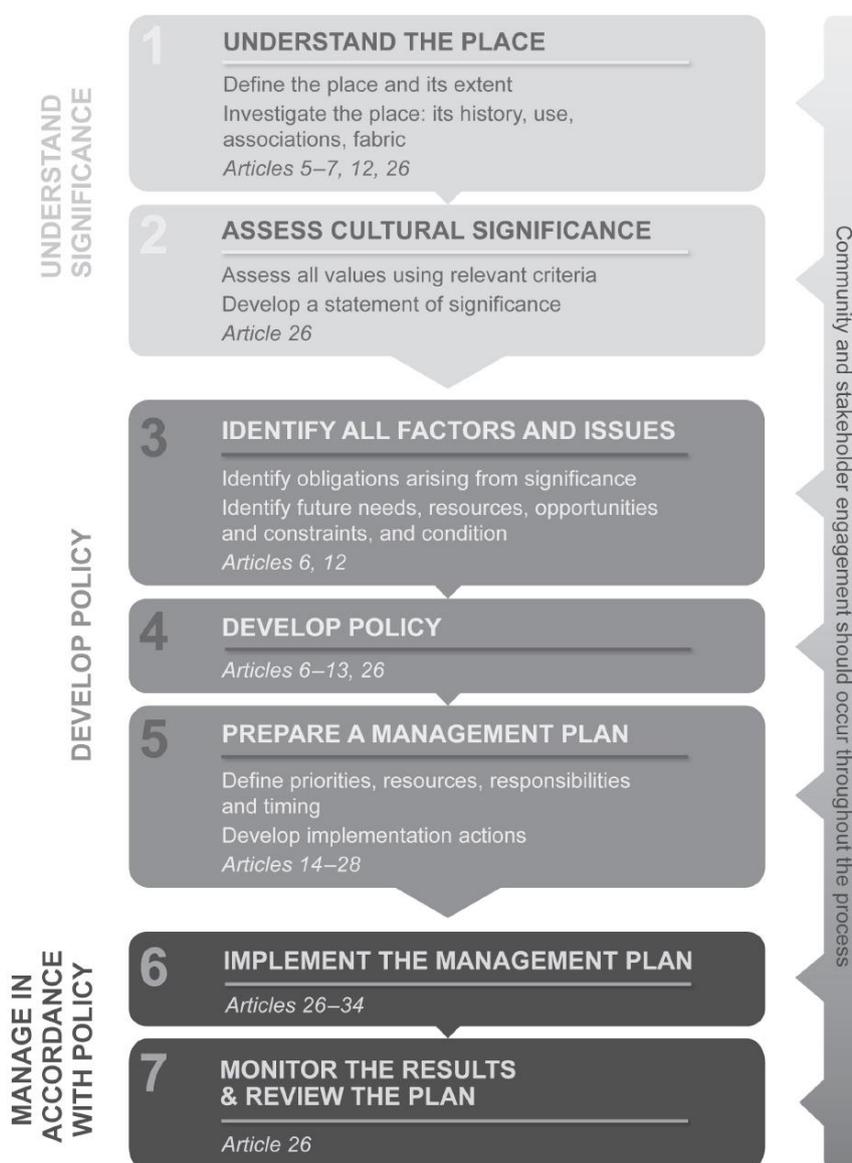
*Words in italics are defined in Article 1.*

## The Burra Charter Process

Steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance

The Burra Charter should be read as a whole.

Key articles relevant to each step are shown in the boxes. Article 6 summarises the Burra Charter Process.



## 10. Bibliography

1. M Organ, Early Land Settlement in Illawarra 1804-1861, 1994
2. M Organ, Reminiscences of Illawarra by Alexander Stewart, 1987
3. M Hutton, "Archaeological Zoning Plan, Old Court House, built 1858, Corner Cliff Rd and Harbour St Wollongong NSW" Feb 2002
4. M Hutton, Conservation Study for Belmore Basin Conservation Area, Wollongong NSW, June 1997
5. AP Fleming, Brighton Beach Wollongong, Illawarra Historical Society, 1969
6. [www.courts.justice.nsw.gov.au/Pages/cats/history/history.aspx](http://www.courts.justice.nsw.gov.au/Pages/cats/history/history.aspx)
7. AP Fleming, Brighton Beach Wollongong, Illawarra Historical Society, 1969
8. A.W. Johnson, Assessment of Archaeological Remains - Wollongong Harbour for NSW Public Works Department, 1992
9. <http://old.policensw.com/info/historydocs/wollongong.html>
10. A Brief History of the Mt Keira Tramline, Illawarra Historical Society, Nov/Dec 2000
11. Petition dated 19 April 1844 regarding work on the Breakwater of Wollongong Harbour
12. <http://www.illawarracoal.com/Timeline1.htm#1830>
13. Carol Herben, Illawarra Museum, 30 August 2013
14. Class 2 Standard Design Court Houses in NSW by Alexander Dawson Colonial Architect, Source: <http://designbase.com/heritagesites/KSsite/03arch/dawson/dawsonera.html>
15. Contract for construction of the Court House at Wollongong between Stoddart, Watt and Ranking and the Crown, witnessed by JJ Lee. 27 May 1857
16. Specification, C. 6 May 1857, A.O. 2/629
17. Illawarra Mercury, Monday 6 December 1858, page 4
18. State Records of New South Wales - Colonial Architects Correspondence re- Wollongong Court House and Gaol.
19. Public Service List, 1858, p.67 [Fiche 807].
20. Government Architect; CGS 4332, Files concerning erection, repair, additions and alterations to Public Buildings, 1837-1912 [2/629]
21. NSW Government Gazette, 6 January 1860, p.14 and Public Service List 1860, p.72 [Fiche 808].
22. Government Architect; CGS 4332 [2/629].
23. Public Service List, 1860, p.72 [Fiche 808]. His date of appointment is not shown.
24. Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 5 November 1860, page 2
25. NSW Government Gazette, 10 June 1862, p.1051 and Public Service List 1862, p.20.
26. Letter 64/2851, from Foreman of Works, Patterson to Colonial Architect, J Barnett dated 23 November 1864
27. Letter from A Patterson Foreman of Works to Colonial Architect, James Barnett
28. Post Office Directory, Wollongong, 1867
29. The Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 9 October 1868, page 6
30. Prisons Report for 1874 in Votes and Proceedings, 1875, Vol. 2, p.969.
31. Prison Report for 1874 in Votes and Proceedings, 1875, Vol. 2, p.971.
32. Prisons Report for 1888, p.1 in Votes and Proceedings, 1889, Vol. 5, p.979.
33. Goulburn Herald, Saturday 16 April 1887, page 4
34. Conservation Study for Belmore Basin Conservation Area, M Hutton, 1997
35. Letter from RA Fraser (Officer of Customs, Wollongong) to Collector of Customs, Sydney dated 24 March 1904
36. Memo - 25 April 1904 - Customs and Excise Office, Sydney - RE. Customs Buildings at Wollongong, Eden and Tweed Heads. Proposed Transfer to State Government (and attachment)
37. Memo 28 April 1904 - Dept of Trade and Customs - Subject. New South Wales Customs Buildings at Wollongong, Eden, Tweed Heads to be re-vested in State Government to The Collector of Customs.



38. Memo from Department of Home Affairs to The Secretary RE. Custom House, Wollongong, NSW of 11 August 1904. Approved 13 August 1904.
39. Memo from H Finn, Brigadier General Commanding C'wealth Force NSW, 3 June 1904.
40. National Archives of Aust Series SP155/1, Item NSW2247 General Repairs Drill Hall, Wollongong.
41. Commonwealth of Australia Dept of Home Affairs, Geo Oakshott, dated 6 October 1908
42. AP Fleming, Brighton Beach Wollongong, Illawarra Historical Society, 1969
43. Letter to Dept of Home Affairs dated 25 September 1907, also noted on letter for adjustment to title by GT Bradford on 27 November 1907
44. Letter from NSW Public Works Department to Federal Department of Home Affairs dated 4 July 1908 RE- Transferred Properties - Custom House, Wollongong.
45. Internal Memorandum of Department of Home Affairs dated 6 October 1908 RE- Wollongong Drill Hall.
46. Letter dated 5 October 1908 by Col. WL Vernon Dept Public Works RE Customs House Wollongong.
47. Letter dated 13 July 1908 by WL Vernon RE Costoms House Wollongong - Transferred Property.
48. Minute Paper dated 8 August 1908 signed by Col. Miller re Valuations, recommendation for change, dated 9 August 1908 and Ministerial Approval dated 16 August 1908.
49. [http:// alh-research.tripod.com/Light\\_Horse/index.blog? Start=1231160459](http://alh-research.tripod.com/Light_Horse/index.blog? Start=1231160459)
50. [http://alh-research.tripod.com/Light\\_Horse/index.blog/1851538/new-south-wales-militia-unit-location-1913/](http://alh-research.tripod.com/Light_Horse/index.blog/1851538/new-south-wales-militia-unit-location-1913/)
51. Prisons Report for 1914 in Parliamentary Papers, 1915-16 Vol. 4, p.682.
52. [http://alh-research.tripod.com/Light\\_Horse/index.blog/1843258/28th-light-horse/](http://alh-research.tripod.com/Light_Horse/index.blog/1843258/28th-light-horse/)
53. Report of the Comptroller-General of Prisons for the Year 1915, in Parliamentary Papers, 1915-16, Vol. 4, p.781.
54. NSW Government Gazette, 27 October 1915, p.6172.
55. A Brief History of the 34th Battalion (CMF)
56. Letter dated 11 October 1921 reference No A2378 under the signature of James Dooley, Premier.
57. [http:// alh-research.tripod.com/Light\\_Horse/index.blog? Start=1231160459](http:// alh-research.tripod.com/Light_Horse/index.blog? Start=1231160459)
58. Letter to Prime Minister, Billy Hughes from Premier of NSW (stamped Jack Lang) dated 21 March 1922 ref. A.22/295
59. Memorandum to Sec Dept of Defence dated 31 March 1922 Ref.N.L.22/694
60. Letter dated 11th June 1927 signed by WJ Charlton to 34th Battalion, file Lands and Surveys 27.1453.
61. Memorandum Dept of Defence date 15 July 1927; Letters and memoranda of Dept of Public Works and Railways various dates in July and August 1927; and Letter
62. Letter dated 30th Sept 1927 signed WJ Charlton and memorandum Dept of Defence dated 6 October 1927, file Lands and Surveys 27.1453
63. "The 34th Battalion, Capt. Bert Westwood's History and other matters"
64. Item DEF 20672F Wollongong Drill Hall, National Archives Series SP155/1, May 1938
65. [http://www.awm.gov.au/units/unit\\_11964.asp](http://www.awm.gov.au/units/unit_11964.asp)
66. [www.cadetnet.gov.au/anc/tsalbatross/Pages/About.aspx](http://www.cadetnet.gov.au/anc/tsalbatross/Pages/About.aspx)
67. Friends of the Old Court House newsletters, March, June and November 2000
68. Register of the National Estate (Non-Statutory archive) Place ID 14333; Place File No.1/11/092/0031; Registered 11/08/1987
69. NSW Heritage Register as part of the Wollongong Harbour State Heritage Precinct (SHR 01823) Database No. 700003
70. Wollongong City Council Local Environmental Plan 2009
71. National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) List No. R5951
72. "Conservation Plan for T.S. Albatross", ME & CM Jones Pty Ltd, Architects, prepared for the Australian Department of Administrative Services, 1987
73. <http://australia.icomos.org/> Burra Charter

